

Dr. ALLEN's

Synopsis Medicinæ:

Or, A BRIEF and GENERAL COLLECTION
Of the WHOLE

PRACTICE
Of PHYSICK.

Containing the OPINIONS and JUDGMENTS of
the Most Celebrated AUTHORS, concerning

DISEASES,

Their CAUSES and REMEDIES.

With Most CASES in

Surgery and Midwifery.

To which are added,

Some OBSERVATIONS very rare and uncommon;
and a CURIOUS TREATISE on all Sorts of POYSONS.

*Translated from the Last EDITION, which is
Enlarged One Third Part, by a PHYSICIAN.*

V O L. II.

Τῆς αὐτῆς διανοίας ὅτι γινῶναι τὰ ὀφειδῶς εἰρηδικά.
Ἰπποκρ. καὶ Διάττης.

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Spiegel's Medicine:

OF A DARTMOUTH MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF THE UNITED STATES

PRACTICE
OF PHYSIC

OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

DESSA

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



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A
SYNOPSIS

Of the WHOLE

Practice of PHYSICK, &c.



CHAP. X.

Of the tenth brief COLLECTION
of Diseases.

Of a PLICA POLONICA.

BONETUS's Opinion.

Art. 992.



PLICA, or platting of the Hairs, is a Distemper most commonly Endemick amongst the Polanders, both Males and Females, nay, amongst Boys and Infants; it is also known in other Regions, as *Switzerland*, *Alsace*, and Part of *Germany* upon the *Rhine*,
VOL. II. B and

The Plica Endemick in Poland.

Of Distempers of the Eyes. Ch. 10.

and in *Hungary*, but not so frequent: *Senner-tus* affirms, That in *Hungary*, Animals are sometimes troubled with this Distemper, especially *Horses*.

*A very severe
Disease.*

Art. 993. And a *Plica* is a severe, malignant, and dangerous Distemper, in which the Hairs of the Head are twisted or entangled together, with an indissoluble Implication, Agglutination or Inviscation, with a violent Disorder of the whole Body, and of the Limbs, both upper and lower, as well as of the Head; and before the Hairs are thus entangled, accompany'd with a great deal of Pain, and a Sweat most commonly attending it.

Incurable.

Art. 994. The cutting of the Hair in this Distemper, too soon, is very dangerous: "There are no proper and certain Remedies yet found out for this Distemper, which can perfectly cure and quite eradicate it; and because it is never found in these Regions, it will be superfluous to enlarge any more about it."

Of a TINEA.

TURNER'S Opinion.

A Tinea.

Art. 995. *Sahafati* or a *Tinea*, the *English* call a *scald Head*. There are three Species of this Distemper according to Authors, *viz. a dry, a moist, and a lupinose Tinea*, which are really only different Degrees of the same Affection; but laying aside these unnecessary Divisions, the Distemper may be defined to be, running Ulcers of the Heads of Infants, arising from a vitious, corrosive or saline Humour, corroding the cutaneous Glands, which in Process of Time, destroys their Texture, and

A Definition.

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and preys upon them. In the first Degree, ^{Its Degrees.} the Head is covered with a white, dry, scurvy or squamous Scab. In the second Degree, the Flesh underneath appears like Grains, like the Seeds in Figs cut a-cross. The third Degree is ulcerated like *honey Combs*. The Name ^{The Name;} is taken from the *Worm Tinea*, in respect of the Similitude of their Perforations, which are made in Paper and Cloaths by that Animal.

Art. 996. To remove the Incrustation, the ^{The Cure.} following Ointment and Fomentation are recommended by *Ambrose Parey*, R^x *rad. althææ*, *Lapath. acut. acetosf.* of each a sufficient Quantity, boil them in a *small Lixivium*, to which add a little *Vinegar* for a Fomentation, to be used twice a Day; the Ointment is made of the *Leaves of Nasturt. Hortensf.* brayed or fried with *Hogs Lard*, which performs the Work in twenty-four Hours: But for a radical Cure of this most stubborn Distemper, consult the Author, who hath writ elegantly of it, and hath judiciously collected the best Medicines out of the most approved Writers. "But we may
" yet shorten the Business; for I have learnt
" by Experience, that this Distemper, (the
" Crust being first removed, as we before
" said,) may be cured safely, and soon, by
" anointing only with *Pisselæum Indicum*."

A Treatise of the Knowledge and Cure of the Distempers of the EYES.

Art. 997. The Eye, the most noble Organ <sup>The Dignity
of the Subject,</sup> of the whole Body, (which is emphatically called *the Light of the Body*,) deserves the most particular Attention of Physicians, as that great Damage we suffer by Blindness, witnesses.

Of Distempers of the Eyes. Ch. 10.

An Account of the Distempers of the Eyes, (at least the principal Ones, to which the rest may be referred,) mentioned by sundry Authors, reduced into Order.

The Names of Distempers.

The Distempers or Faults of the Eye Lids, No. xvi.

Distempers of the Coats and Humours, No. iv.

Art. 998. Emphysema, a flatulent Tumour.	999
Pladorosis, a livid Tubercle.	1000
Acrochordon, a Wart.	1001
Pforophthalmia, an itching Lippitude.	1003
Xerophthalmia, a dry Lippitude.	1005
Sclerophthalmia, a hard Lippitude.	1007
Scleriasis, a schirrhous Lippitude, livid.	1008
Tracoma, an internal Asperity.	1009
Trichiasis, a Fault of the Hairs.	1011
Madorosis, a falling off of the Hairs.	1012
Anchyloblepharon, a growing together of the Eye-Lids.	1013
Lagophthalmia, the upper Eye-Brow, too short.	1014
Atoniatonblepharon, a Deficiency in Motion.	1016
Hippos, a twinkling of the Eye.	1017
Ectropium, an Inversion of the lower Eye-Lid.	1018
Phthiriasis, Lice in the Eye-Brow.	1020
Ophthalmia, an Inflammation of the Eyes.	1021
Oedema, an oedematous Tumour.	1033
Hypopyon, a Sanies under the Cornea.	1036
Phlyctænæ, miliar Pustles.	1037
Anthracosis, a Carbuncle of the Eye.	1039
Synchyfis, a Confusion of the Humours.	1040
Pterygium, a Nail of the Eye.	1041
Proptosis, a Rupture of the Cornea.	1045
Rhexis	

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Rhexis, a Rupture of the Coats with an Efflux of the Humours.	1047
Oule, Cicatrix, Leucoma, &c.	1049
Hyposphagma, a Suggillation.	1052
Hypochyma, a Suffusion or Cataract.	1054
Glaucoma, a change of the Colour of the cristalline Humour into a brown or grey.	1062
Epiphora, a Catarrh of the Eye.	1064
Proptosis, the Eye almost starting out of the Orbit.	1069
Atrophia, a Consumption of the Eye.	1070
Midriasis, a Dilatation of the Pupil.	1071
Meiopsis, a Narrowness of the Pupil.	1072
Plege, Wounds and Contusions of the Eye.	1073
Elcos, an Ulcer of the Eye.	1074
Paralysis, a Resolution of the Muscles.	1078
Strabismus, a Distortion of the Eyes.	1079
Encanthis, a carnosus Excrecence.	1081
Anchilops, Ægilops, and a Fistula Lachrymalis.	1083
Amblyopia, a Dullness of Sight.	1085
Amaurosis, a Gutta Serena.	1088
Myopia, short sighted.	1093
Presbytia, the contrary Affection.	1094
Nyctalopia, a double Defect, to be seen below.	1095

The Distempers and the rest of the Faults not comprehended in the former Classes,
No. xv.

Of an EMPHYSEMA.

Art. 999. An Emphysema, or an Inflation of the Eye, is a *flatulent Tumour* of the Eye-Lids, without change of Colour, happening suddenly; in cachectick or scorbutick Bodies, it is a Distemper of small Moment. (See Emphysema 1298.)

Of a PLADOROSIS.

Pladorosis.

Art. 1000. A Pladorosis is a Species of a *Sarcoma*, called so by the similitudes to Mulberries; it is a livid Tumour growing in the Eye-lids, not in the Margin, but often in the middle of the upper Eye-lid, without Pain: It is a Tumour contained in a *Cystis*, as an Atheroma, Steatoma, and Meliceris, which sometimes also happens in the Eye-lids. These Tumours are not hard to be taken away. (see *Art. 1304*).

Of an ACROCHORDON.

*Acrochordon.**Hydatis.**Crithe.**Grando.*

Art. 1001. An Acrochordon, or *Wart* of the Eye, taken in a larger Sense for a præternatural Excrescence, is a manifold Distemper, viz. First, *Hydatis*, in the upper Eye-lid, which is an Excrescence of a fat Substance, most common to Infants, which usually grows into a larger Bulk than the rest, so that the whole Eye-lid is sometimes Oedematous; if it is new and small, it often goes away of its own accord, or is easily cured with Medicines. Secondly, *Crithe*, or *Hordeolum*, which is a Tubercle in the upper Part of the Eye-lid, near the Eye-brows, like a Grain of Barley, from whence it takes its Name. Keep it warm with White Wax, or anoint it with Hen's Grease, or fasting Spittle, or rub it with the Body of a Fly, the Head being thrown away; or the Blood of a Dove or Partridge. If all things prove in Vain, there will be occasion for cutting. Thirdly, *Chalazion*, or *Grando*, which is little or nothing different from a *Hordeolum*, only in external Form, and that perhaps it is

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a little harder. *Fourthly, Lithiasis or Tophus,* ^{Tophus.} when the Matter contained in the Wart, is like the Substance of *Chalk or Stone.*

Art. 1002. All these Tubercles are con- ^{The Cure.} tained in a *Cystis*, and most commonly are to be cured by manual Operation, but it must be observed, that however slight these Operations may appear, they ought not to be undertaken *Rashly or without Caution.*

Of a PSOROPHTHALMIA.

Art. 1003. " A Psorophthalmia, or Pruri- ^{Psorophthal-} ginous Lippitude, is a Distemper of the mia.
" Eye-lids, not much unlike a *Pfora* in any
" other part of the Body, proceeding from a
" sharp and biting Humour, gently inflame-
" ing the margin of the Eye-lids, and some-
" times breaking out in very small Tubercles,
" otherwise incrustating with a branlike or
" pruriginous Scab. "

Art. 1004. It is a most stubborn Distemper ^{The Cure.} and very hard to Cure, especially if it be of long standing. " To make a regular Cure,
" first, Bleeding is necessary, and then some
" Doses of Calomel are to be given, every
" other or third Night, and the mineral
" purging Waters are to be Drank every
" Morning, as *Ebesham*, and our *Alford, Lid-*
" *ford*, or *Holt Waters.* " In the mean Time
let the Eyes be bathed with the following Fo-
mentation, *Rx fol. ros. rub. Sambuci aa M. j.*
sem. lin. fœnugræc. aa ʒij. carvi. ʒj. coq. in
q. s. aq. etvin. alb. ad lbj. pro fotu, to be used
twice or thrice a Day. The Inflammation and
Acrimony of the Humours being after this
Manner taken away, or eased; at last let
the Eye-lids be anointed with the following

Of Distempers of the Eyes. Ch. 10.

Liniment, R *Unguent. pom.* ʒi *flor. Sulph.* ʒss. *Camphor.* ʒi. *ol. ros. q. s.* M. or let them be moistened two or three times a Day with the following Infusion R *fol. nicotian. opt.* ʒj. *flor. rorismarin p. j.* pour upon it half a pint of *aq. calcis* boiling hot, infuse it for a Quarter of an Hour and strain it. *Unguent. Ophthalmicum* in the London Dispensatory may be prevalent also.

Of a XEROPHTHALMIA.

Xerophthalmia.

Art. 1005. There is a Sort of dry Lippitude, which the Græcians call ξερρόφθαλμία. In this the Eyes neither swell nor run, but are only Red, and with a slight sort of Pain, and very great itching, the Eye-lids sticking together at Nights with a very stiff Phlegm.

The Cure.

Art. 1006. As to the Cure, Universals being premised, as in the Cure of some other like Distempers of the Eyes, *Celsus* recommends a Wine Sop to be applied to the Eyes at Night; nor can I see what should hinder the Application of toasted Bread dipped in some proper Oil, or any other convenient Liquor; the Emollient Fetus, taken Notice of in the Article of a *Pso-rophthalmia*, is also useful here.

Of a SCLEROPHTHALMIA.

Sclerophthalmia.

Art. 1007. A Sclerophthalmia is a hard, dry, and painful Lippitude, making a thick Callosity in the Eye-lids, and very much hindering their Motion. As to the Method of Cure, it is to be referred almost always to some of the foregoing Disorders.

Of

Of a SCLERIASIS.

Art. 1008. A Scleriasis, or Scleroma of the *Scleriasis*. Eye, is a *scirrhus Hardness of the Eye-lids*; it scarce differs from a Sclerophthalmia, except in Degree; for which Reason it is a Distemper altogether Incurable.

Of a TRACOMA.

Art. 1009. A Tracoma is an Asperity of *Tracoma*. the internal Part of the Eye-lid, with an itching and burning, and after with Pustles, like Millet Seeds, from a sharp Humour. The Degrees of it are *Sycosis* and *Tylosis*.

Art. 1010. Besides what is general, *Re-The Cure*. *vellents* and Intercipients are proper; let the Topicks be Emollients, then Refrigerants, and lastly, Detergents. *Parey* says the following is the best, if you mix a little *Vitriol* with a good deal of *Rose Water*.

Of a TRICHIASIS.

Art. 1011. A *Trichiasis*, or *Phalangosis*, *Trichiasis*. is a fault in the Hairs of the Eye-lids, growing in a double Range, or at least turning inwards, and so hurting the Eye. It often occasions an Ophthalmia. Those Hairs that hurt are to be pulled away with a pair of Forceps, if possible, otherwise a Cure cannot be expected.

Of a MADAROSIS.

Art. 1012. A Madarosis, or Pilosis, is a *Madarosis*. *falling off of the Hairs, or a Baldness of the Eye-lids*;

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Eye-lids; it commonly is occasioned by the Violence of one of the three Distempers above-mentioned, to wit, *Psorophthalmia*, *Xerophthalmia*, or *Sclerophthalmia*.

Of an ANCHYLOBLEPHARON.

Anchyloblepharon.

Art. 1013. An Anchyloblepharon is a Coagumentation, or rather a growing together of the *Eye-lids* amongst one another, or of them and the conjunctive Coat. Sometimes (as they say) it is a Distemper born with Infants, but it most commonly happens for want of Care in curing Ulcers, or other Distempers of the Eyes. These *Coalasencies*, which are præternatural, are to be cautiously cured by the Surgeons Hand, by Separation, and the Eye is to be treated with proper Topicks, as in Wounds and Ulcers.

Of a LAGOPHTHALMIA.

Lagophthalmia.

Art. 1014. A Lagophthalmia is when the upper *Eye-lid* is shorter than it should be: It is either so from the Birth, or by a Cicatrix or Convulsion, or when Infants in their Cradles always look upwards or backwards.

The Cure.

Art. 1015. They are cured by *Emollients*. If from a Cicatrix, Incision is to be made above it of the Figure of a *New Moon*; a Lini-ment is to be injected into the Wound, “ but “ commonly the Distemper is Incurable.”

Of an ATONIATONBLEPHARON.

Atoniatonblepharon.

Art. 1016. Atoniatonblepharon is a Distemper of the upper *Eye-lid*, occasioned by a Weakness of the attollent Muscle; for which Reason

Reason its Motion upwards is wholly lost; it may happen by a *Palsy*. (I have known some that have had it from their *Birth*) the Fibres of that Muscle being cut or divided by a Wound, or a great Contusion. We have a very remarkable, and almost deplorable Example of this, in a famous *Baronet*, well known all over *England*, by the unhappy Stroke of a Horse-shoe. A certain Woman being cured by the Art of Surgery of a *Fistula Lachrymalis*, with which she had been troubled a long time, contracted this Distemper in the upper Eye-lid; and, which is very strange, it was continued to her Nephew by the Force of Imagination; for her Daughter, when she was with Child, living with her Mother, and having a continual Sight of her, brought forth a Son with the like Distemper of his Eye, which remained Incurable. And it must be acknowledged that an Atonionblepharon, from whatsoever Cause it proceeds, is altogether Incurable; nor is the Cure rashly to be attempted by cutting, as some advise, least a worse Mischiefe, to wit, a *Lagophthalmia*, should happen.

Of a HIPPOS.

Art. 1017. A Hippos is an Instability of ^{Hippos.} the Eye-lids, when they are continually opened and shut with an inordinate Motion; this sort of Twinkling is most commonly Hereditary, but sometimes it is got by ill Custom, or by some great Affect, as Terror, or it may happen by Anger or Fear; it never comes under medicinal Cure, properly so called.

Of an ECTROPIUM.

ECTropium.

Art. 1018. Ectropium is a Distemper of the lower Eye-lid, which is inverted and drawn downwards, so that the inward Part appears Deformed, and looks like red Flesh; nor does it joyn to the upper, but hangs down and gapes. It most commonly arises from a Palsy, Convulsions, or a Wound ill cured.

The Cure.

Art. 1019. *Astringents* (says *Forestus*) cure this, as *aq. rosar* in which Iron hath been slacked: I have often tried the following, *R Butyr. rec. diligenter lot in aq. commun et postea in aq. Plantag. vel. ros. ʒijss. tutiæ præp. et in aq. ros. lot. aloe in aq. Plantag. lot. sieff. alb. cum opio āā ʒijss. camphor. lot. ʒj. f. Unguent.* with which it is to be anointed at Night, and washed with hot Water. Of the Chirurgical Operation, see *Celsus*.

Of a PHTHIRIASIS.

Phtbiriāsis.

Art. 1020. A Phthiriasis, or a *Lousiness* of the Eye-lids, is a fault in which Lice grow amongst the Hairs. It is a Distemper not to be contemned (says *Sennertus*); for it occasions sharp Fluxions, and the Eyes at last are much prejudiced by it. The same reckons up a great many Medicines for it, but there is no occasion to mention them here, for the Lice are easily killed, only by anointing with Black Soap, let them be of what kind soever. (see Art. 1569).

Of an OPTHALMIA.

RIVERIUS'S Opinion.

Art. 1021. An Ophthalmia or Lippitude, is *The Definition and Division of the Distemper.* a Distemper or Inflammation of the Eye with Tumour, Redness and Pain; a slight Inflammation is called *Phlogosis*. A *Chemosis* is; when both Eye-lids are inverted, so that the Eyes are scarce cover'd with them, and a Redness in a great Measure seizes the *Iris*. There is a dry Ophthalmia and a *Periodical* one. *Lommius* gives us a very elegant description of this Distemper. "The Eyes are very much *A Description of it.* Inflamed with great Pain, Tension, Tumour, burning Heat and Redness; sometimes also with so much Punction, that the Eyes seem as if they were pricked with a Needle or a Thorn; they are full of a hot Humour, and afterward with Phlegm, sometimes small in quantity, and sometimes more plentifully. A filthy Humour sticks in the greater Corners; and when the disorder is greater, the parts about are Swelled, even down to the Cheeks, and the Arteries beat violently round about; the small blood Vessels swell and become visible, which in Health were not to be seen".

Art. 1022. Bleeding according to *Avicenna*, *The Cure.* is to be celebrated even to fainting; Cupping Glasses are to be applyed to the Shoulder-blades and the *Spina* of the Back, with gentle Catharticks. The following Remedy eases the Inflammation and restrains the fluxion; R. *alb. ovi unius*, let it be beat up with a piece of *Allum*, till it is of the Consistence of an Oyntment, which is to be spread upon Linnen Cloth and

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and applyed warm to the Eye: In two or three Hours it is to be taken away, lest it should bind up the Humours too much. An Oyntment may be made of *Butter* and the *Juice of Tobacco* boiled together, which is very effectual. In the declination more *resolvent Collyriums* are to be made use of, as R. *sarcocol. Nutrit.* (that is macerated in Milk for a great many Days) *tutia præp. ãa ʒjss. aloe ʒj. Myrrh ʒss. Muc. sem. fænugr. ʒss. aq. fænig. Euphras. ãa ʒjss. M. f. Collyr.* In an Inveterate Ophthalmia, when other remedies are not sufficient, we must fly to the Use of *Mercurials*, as to a sacred Anchor. When the Case is more severe a *Seton* is convenient; sometimes also *Masticatories* or a decoction of the *Woods*.

In an Inveterate Case.

C C W A R D'S Opinion.

A Moist and Dry Ophthalmia.

Art. 1023. An Ophthalmia is an Inflammation of the Tunica adnata tormenting with Pain and a burning Heat. It is very well divided or distinguished into *Moist and Dry*, as it is attended with a greater or less fluxion of Humours. In a *Xerophthalmia* or a *dry one*, the Eye swells with a sort of Pain, a gentle Redness, an Itching, and heaviness, and a slight fluxion of Humours which appears by turns or now and then, for there is no such thing as an Ophthalmia absolutely dry.

Prognosticks.

Art. 1024. More plentiful effluxions of Tears, although sharp, shew that an Ophthalmia will not continue long. If those that labour under an Ophthalmia (*says Hippocrates*) are taken with a Looseness, it is good.

The Cure.

Art. 1025. To perform the Cure of an Ophthalmia right, we are to begin with *Bleeding*;

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ing; milder *Purgatives* are also convenient, especially purging *Mineral Waters*, or *sal. Mirabile* dissolved in common Water. As to *To* To be varied according to the State in the beginning. picks the State of the Distemper is to be considered before all things. In the beginning due *evacuations* being made, Rx. *aq. euphrag. fœnic. dulcis* āā ʒj. *Tut. præp. ʒss. Troch. alb. Rhasis* ʒj. *f. Mistura.* Rx. *Lact. fœminin. ʒj. suc. fœnic. dulc. ʒss. Camphor* ʒj. *alb. ovi unius*, let them be mixed with beating them well together, and reduce them into a Poultis to be applied in the form of a Cataplasm. Mucilages of *Sem. Cydon. Psylli, papav. &c.* are also fit for this purpose, which are often to be renewed, lest they acquire a Sharpness. In the increase, The Increase. Rx. *aq. plantag. Rosar. pallidar. āā ʒjss. Sacchar Saturn. vel. ceruss. lot. ʒj. Sp. Sal. Armon. ʒss. f. f. a. Mistura.* Rx. *aq. Solan. ʒij. suc. sedi ʒss. Op. Thebaic. gr. ij. alb. ovi. q. f.* make a mixture for an Ophthalmia by shaking them well together. If the Epiphora is concomitant we In the State. take pains to no purpose without a mixture of *Vitriol.* In the State, *resolvent Medicines* are better than *repellents*, says *Riverius*, especially fomentations *e flor. Sambuci* to discuss, but I would rather make use of the following, Rx. *fol. Euphrag. fœnic. āā M. j. sem. fœnugræc. aloes lot. āā ʒij aq. font. pauco acet. acescent.* (so that it may gently be perceived by the Taste) ʒbj. boyl them to half the quantity and keep the strained Liquor for use. In the declination In the Declination. it is only to be attempted with *Sarcocolla*, as *Sennertus* advises, If the Ophthalmia hath left any fordes behind it, which should be quite washed away or deterged, before you apply any Ophthalmick Medicine.

Art. 1026. In a dry Ophthalmia *emollients* A dry Ophthalmia. and *lenients* are always to be mixed, lest the

Inflammation

Inflammation should grow sharper and more violent by the use of *discutients* and *drying Medicines*.

PITCAIRN in his Manuscripts.

An Internal Ophthalmia.

Art. 1027. An external Ophthalmia is diligently to be distinguished from that which is both external and internal: An *internal* one is an Inflammation of the Retina, which no Body (that I know of) hath described; I shall therefore give you the Pathognomick Sign, and most useful in Practice; for if there are Signs of an *external* Ophthalmia, viz. Redness, Heat, and Pain, and nothing else offers itself to Sight, it is only an *external* Ophthalmia; but if besides those *external* Signs flies flying in the Air, are observed by the Person Ophthalmick, or some black Dust seems to fly about, or the uncertain likeness of other Things, then it is an internal Ophthalmia *joyned with an External one*.

Plentifull Bleeding.

Art. 1028. There is no disease, which by its Nature requires *Bleeding* more or oftner than an Ophthalmia. " And it appears by " the Observation of some *French* Surgeons, " that once opening the temporal Artery does " more Service to diminish the Inflammation, " than two or three times opening of a Vein.

A Collection of Opinions.

Epidemick.

Art. 1029. Sometimes an Ophthalmia is *Epidemick* and *Contagious* by the inclemency of the Air. In the Cure of an Ophthalmia, sometimes bleeding in the Foot is very necessary, to make a greater Revulsion. Where Humours are sharp and corrosive, *fixed Metal-*
line

line Remedies are to be added to Collyriums, as *Tut. præparat. Lapis Calaminaris, cerussa, sacchar. Saturni*, especially, *flores Zynci, & flores Jovis*, which *Barbette* mightily commends. In a slight Inflammation a little piece of *Veal* or *Beef* applied, discusses the Distemper. *Ettmuller*.

Art. 1030. An Ophthalmia often times very easily and very soon shifts from one Eye to the other. A Tumour, as *Phlegmones* of other Parts, is either discussed with Medicines, or tends to suppuration and breaking, which occasions Ulcers, or at the last, which is worst of all, by the unseasonable and imprudent use of refrigerating and repellent Topicks it gangrenes. All the best Physicians by one consent advise, not to apply Topicks in the beginning of an Ophthalmia; for many have been made blind by a great quantity of Medicines. *Prognosticks.*

Art. 1031. “ An Ophthalmia is often *A Scrophulous*
 “ *Scrophulous*; in which case besides *evacuatio* *Ophthalmia.*
 “ *ing* Medicines, *Mercurials* and *Specificks*
 “ are to be given, also *Millepedes* and *Herb.*
 “ *Euphras.* infused in Beer for common use
 “ for a long Time; but above all, whatever
 “ I have been acquainted with yet, the *Mineral*
 “ *purging Waters*, such as *Ebesham*, and
 “ *our Alford, Lidford, and Holt Waters, &c.*
 “ being drunk for a long time, conquer this
 “ most stubborn Distemper, or at least make
 “ it better, as I have often observed. For
 “ External use the following Collyrium, R
 “ *Mercur. Dulc. ʒij.* Let it be ground in a
 “ marble Mortar, pouring upon it *aq. rosar ʒij.*
 “ four Times successively, and let it be stirred
 “ with a red hot iron Pestle, as often made hot.
 “ Sometimes *Fuller's Cataplasma de pomis* is
 “ good; and also the following Fomentation
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“ of Mr. Boyle. R̄ *Flor. melilot. sambuc. calend*
 “ *āā Mj. sem. Lin. fænugræc. cymin. psyl.*
 “ *cydon. āā ðss. bord. perlat. ðss. coq. in aq. font.*
 “ *Ë vin. Canar āā p. æ. ad ðbj.* for a Fomenta-
 “ tion when the Pains are violent.

*The Virtue of
 Æthiop's Mi-
 neral.*

Art. 1032. D. Cheyne in his Treatise of the Gout, says, that *Æthiop's Mineral*, taken in a large Dose twice a Day, and continued a long time, never deceives the Physicians Expectations in the cure of an inveterate Ophthalmia, nay, though even *Scrophulous*. p. 50.

The following Cataplasim of Ettmuller usually eases the Pain in the greatest Inflammations of the Eyes. R̄ *pulp. pom. assat. dulc. q. v. alb. ov. minus cum sacchar. chrystal. bene conquassat. Camphor. gr. xij. M.*

Cows Dung applied warm to the Eye, in the form of a Cataplasim, fresh from the Animal, is said to cure an Ophthalmia. Ex. Ephem. Leopoltan.

Of an OEDEMA.

An Oedema.

Art. 1033. An Oedema is an Inflation or an oedematous Tumour in the white of the Eye, that is, in the conjunctive Coat, without change of Colour, starting forwards very much; the Distemper is very visible. It most commonly begins with a sharp Itching, as if the Place were struck with *the sting of a Bee*, or *the bite of a Flea*. It oftener happens in the Summer than the Winter. *Banister.*

Art. 1034. “ There is yet another Species
 “ of an Oedema of the Eye, not very properly
 “ called so by some Authors, which is nothing
 “ else but an Emphysema happening in the
 “ Eye-lids: I have seen the last of these pretty
 “ often,

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“ often, but the first but once or twice ; but

“ this belongs to another Article. (*Art. 999.*)

Art. 1035. To take the right Method to *The Cure.*
cure this ; besides other proper Evacuations,
Cupping - Glasses with Scarification are to be
applied to the Shoulders ; as for Topicks, *Fo-*
mentations boiled in Wine and Water, are
good, as also *Mucilages of sem. lini & fœnu-*
græc. cum solutione Myrrh, & aloë in aq. rosar.

Of a HYPOPYON.

Art. 1036. A Hypopyon is a *Collection of An Hypopyon.*
Matter under the Cornea, (according to *Ken-*
nedy, in his *Ophthalmography betwixt the*
Coats of the Cornea) commonly arising from an
Ophthalmia, or a violent Contusion. The cu-
rative Indications are the easing of the Pains, and
the discharge of the Matter by *Discutients, &c.*
Coward. “ If the purulent Matter cannot be
“ discussed, the *Cornea* itself is to be opened
“ or divided with the Point of a Lancet, but
“ prudently and with caution, which Opera-
“ tion is without Danger, nor does it always
“ leave an unsightly Creatrix behind it ; the
“ Incision being made, and the *Pus* discharged, *Ditto:*
“ the Eye is to be healed after the same man-
“ ner as in Wounds of the Eyes, or after the
“ couching of a Cataract.

PHLYCTÆNÆ.

COWARD'S Opinion.

Art. 1037. Phlyctænæ are Ulcers, some-*Phlyctænæ.*
times arising in the *Adnata,* and sometimes in
the *Cornea* itself, like so many small Bladders
filled with Water, such as are usually raised by
C 2 pouring

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pouring hot Water upon any part of the Body: they are commonly called in *English Blisters in the Eyes*, and appear like *Millet Seeds*, and are most commonly occasioned by a sharp and corrodeing Humour, causing a very violent and darting Pain. "These Pustles are white in the Cornea, but red in the Adnata."

Curative Indications.

Art. 1038. Evacuations being rightly made, discutients and drying Medicines are convenient, which are to be varied as the Distemper is in the Increase, State or Declination. The Phlyctænæ are to be deterged with *mel. rosar.* with an Addition of a little Unguent. *Ægyptiacum.* or with *pulv. Nicotianæ*, (used with Caution). After Deterfion they are to be healed and dried with a Collyrium of *aq. Plantag.* and *Troch. Alb. Rbasif.* Kennedy.

Of an ANTHRACOSIS.

Anthracosis.

Art. 1039. An Anthracosis, or Carbuncle of the Eye, is a very dangerous Tubercle, occasioned by Inflammation, and may be referred to an Ophthalmia.

Of a SYNCHYSIS.

Synchysis.

Art. 1040. A Synchysis is a confused Mixture of the Humours of the Eye by a Blow, Wound, or a violent Contusion, *vid.* a Wound or Contusion of the Eye.

Of a PTERYGIUM.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

The Description Art. 1041. A Pterygium, or (by the Latins) a Nail, or a Cloth of the Eye, is a sort of
of

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of præternatural Coat, arising from one Corner of the Eye, most commonly the Internal, which growing successively, at last extends to the Pupilla; sometimes it is thin and white, sometimes thicker and more fleshy, rough, obscure, painful, nay, cancerous, which is not to be touched.

Art. 1042. The washing the Eyes with one's own *Water* in a Morning is commended; abstergent Medicines are to be used, as *Sugarcandy*, *os sepia*, *crocus*, *vitrum* or *bytirum* *Antimon. Suc. chelidon maj. Vitriol. alb.* In a stubborn Case, *Merc. Sublimat.* may be safely made use of; also, *Suc. formicarum rub. express.* mixed with proper Collyriums is much commended.

Art. 1043. They usually distinguish the Nail of the Eye into *Membranous*, *Varicose*, and *Adipose*; the Membranous, otherwise called Panniculus, is a carnous and nervous Excrescence, which admits of a very doubtful and uncertain Operation; nor is the second Species more easily handled, if treated with the Knife, by reason of the considerable Dilatation and swelling of the Veins: You may safely extirpate the last *Adipose* Sort, being of a white Colour, and in some Measure of a fat Substance. Of the Operation consult the *Author*, as also *Celsus*.

Art. 1044. If the Pterygion be new, it may be taken away with *Arugo*, *alum. ust.* *Sacchar. Cand.* &c. The Gall of almost all Animals is very much commended. It is really a Distemper very Dangerous, and difficult to cure; it is often also Contagious, going from one Eye into the other, and there is almost always Danger lest it should turn Cancerous.

Of a PROPTOSIS.

Proptosis.

Art. 1045. Proptosis, or Staphyloma, is a real *Rupture of the Eye*, and ought to be called by that Name, for the *Tunica Cornea* being broke by any Accident, the Uvea thrusts itself forwards, making a Tumour or Rupture, which from its Similitude to some things, hath different Names given it by the *Græcians*, as *Staphyloma*, *Melon*, *Helos*, *Myocephale*, &c. (see Art. 1069).

The Cure.

Art. 1046. As to the Cure in the beginning, it will be proper to try what *Astringent Collyriums* will do; if all our hopes are frustrated by these, we must proceed to manual Operation, to wit, a discharge of the aqueous Humour, by cutting, or *Paracentesis*, which may be done without Danger; for that Humour will be supplied again, and the Wound is not hard to be cured.

Of a RHEXIS.

Rhexis.

Art. 1047. A Rhexis is a Rupture of the Coats of the Eye, with an *Efflux of the Humours out of the Wound*, arising from a violent Contusion, or a great Exulceration; it occasions perpetual Blindness, if all the Humours flow out. But nevertheless the Globe of the Eye will sometimes be filled again with a watry Humour, but not quite to its natural Dimension: In this Case the Deformity is retrieved with an Artificial Glass Eye. If the watry Humour only flows out, the rest remaining in the Eye, Nature frequently supplies this again, and the Beauty of the Eye and Sight are preserved.

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Art. 1048. In these grievous Disorders of *The Cure.*
the Eyes, *Bleeding* is always necessary as soon
as possible, also *Clysters*, and the Wound be-
ing first washed with red Wine and a little Ho-
ney, *Pidgeon's Blood* fresh from the Animal
is to be dropped into it, or a Mixture of *mel.*
rosar. vitel. ovor. & lacte muliebri may be made
use of, and Cloths are to be put upon it dipped
in *the white of an Egg, shaken together, or*
beat with a little Alum. After such a Method
of Cure has been continued some Time, a *Col-*
lyrium ex Myrrh. Aloe, & croc. in aq. rosar will
be of use.

Of an OULE or a CICATRIX.

COWARD'S Opinion.

Art. 1049. An Albugo, or Leucoma, is *its Variety and*
a whitish Spot of the Cornea, the broader and *Prognostick.*
thicker it is, so much the more it obscures the
Sight, and the more it lies upon the Superficies
of the Cornea, the whiter it is, and the nearer
it tends to Blackness, the deeper it is rooted,
and is scarce Curable. That which arises from
the Reliques of a *Cicatrix*, is very difficult to
be dissipated; that which follows an Ophthal-
mia often goes away of its own accord.

Art. 1050. The whole hopes of Cure de- *The Cure.*
pends on *Emollients, Resolvents, and Discu-*
tients, which are yet to be used with the great-
est Caution. To take away a *Cicatrix*, the
sharpest *Topicks*, nay *Cathæreticks* are some-
times to be used with a prudent Hand, first
gentle Things are to be tried, and after-
wards we may proceed to stronger. R. *Rad.*
althæ. ʒj. folior. malv. Euphrag. Chelidon. Maj.
āā Mj. Sem. lini, sænugræc. āā ʒiij. flor. Me-
lilot.

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lilot. p. j. coq. in aq. font. ad lbij. Let the Steam of this Decoction be received into the open Eye very often. These Medicines of the Eyes I would rather recommend to be used in the form of Fomentation than Vapour, especially, if into the same Decoction, when it is hot, you drop a few Drops of Spirit of Salt or any Volatile, which then perhaps may be of Service, unless you put in too great a Quantity of the Spirit, which may twinge and irritate the Coats of the Eyes. Others use *Sacchar. Cand. in aq. fœnic. seu Euphrag. solut. Suc. fœnic. vel. Chelidon.* with a few Drops of *Bals. peru.* *Riverius* says it powerfully discusses an Albugo. I have tried the following out of *Riverius* with success, *Rx. aq. ros. ʒiv.* dissolve a little *Sal. Armoniac* in it, so that it may gently affect the Tongue, then put it in a brassen Vessel till it grows blue. The Gall of Animals, especially *Lucij piscis, Suc. Chelidon. &c.* are hot and sharp Medicines, and therefore it is proper to make use of them with *Mucilages, gum. Tragacanth. Sem. Cydon, &c.* or with the Powder of *Troch. alb. Rhasis.*

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

For a Cicatrix
in the Eye.

Some Remedies.

Art. 1051. Albugo, or Leucoma, is a white Cicatrix coming after the Small-Pox, or other Ulcers of the Eye. To take away this Nubecula or Albugo, *fel. anguillæ, ol. papyri, Succ. Chelidon. maj. aq. Sapphirin. Mercur. Sublimat.* are convenient. " It is common amongst the
" French Surgeons to remove this Distemper
" to perform an Operation, which they call
" Scarification of the Eye. The Instrument
" to perform this Work, which they call a
" Scarificator, is made of the sharp Ears of
" Barley,

“ Barley, about xx or xxv tied together like a
 “ Pencil; and with these sort of Brushes they
 “ scratch the Eye, sometimes till a little Blood
 “ comes, repeating the same every other, or
 “ third Day, for four or five Times or more;
 “ after each Scarification performed this way,
 “ they wash the Eye often with warm Water,
 “ nay almost continually the whole Day, and
 “ then at Night apply the Pap of a roasted
 “ Apple; and this is the Method of Scari-
 “ fication; but a more accurate Account
 “ of this Operation, not only in this Case,
 “ but in some other Distempers of the Eyes,
 “ I think, is expected to be published in
 “ *English* in a short Time.”

Of a HYPOSPHAGMA.

Art. 1052. A Hyposphagma, or Sugillatio Hyposphagma.
 of the Eye, is an Effusion of Blood by a Stroke
 or Fall, the Vessels being broke or contused,
 or any other way opened, in the Coats of the
 Eye, the *adnata* or *cornea*, first of a reddish
 Colour, afterwards livid or black. To which
 Mischiefe this also happens if the *Cornea* is much
 affected, that all Objects appear of a reddish
 Colour; for some Veins run to the *Cor-*
nea, in the Part towards the *Iris*; or the
 Blood may be poured out into it from the
 neighbouring Vessels.

Art. 1053. If the Disorder is great, there The Cure.
 will be occasion for bleeding and purging, and
 the Topicks ought to be *Discutients*. *Galen*
 uses Fomentations in the beginning of a De-
 coction of *sennigræc.* and *Melilot*, and after-
 wards *Astringents*. *Sennertus*. In a Sugillation
 of the Eyes the following Cataplasme is very
 good, R. Rad. *Symphit. maj.* ʒvj. Sigil. *Salomon,*
mon.

mon. ℥ij. flor. Sambuci. ℥jss. farin. fabar. ℥j. Coq. in q. f. aq. font. It may be a *Decoction* for a *Fotus*, and of the *Roots*, &c. make a *Cataplasim*.

Of a CATARACTA.

COWARD'S Opinion.

The Definition. Art. 1054. A Suffusion or Cataract is an Obstruction of the Pupilla, by the Interposition of something that is dark, being brought over it, which diminishes or extinguishes the

The Causes. Sight. The Causes of this Distemper are most commonly obscure, yet sometimes evident, as Contusion, too much reading by Candle-light, the immoderate use of Baths, and in general whatever promotes Fluxion to the Eyes; an *Epiphora*, sometimes turns to a *Cataract*. The

The Differences. Differences of Suffusions are various, to wit, First, in respect of the Thickness or Thinness of the Matter, of which the Skin consists. Secondly, in respect of the Colour, whether white or black, citron coloured, or green, or brownish. Thirdly, according to the Scituation, whether it adheres nearer the *Uvea* or the *Cornea*. For it is certain that a *Cataract* is always contained betwixt the *Uvea* and the *Sclerotica*, where it sometimes seems to swim upon, and fluctuate like a *Lawn* in the aqueous Humour, and sometimes to adhere close to the Coats, especially the *Uvea*.

The Cure. Art. 1055. A Suffusion in the beginning may be discussed, as many Authors of good Credit testify. A black Suffusion is neither to be cured with Medicines, nor with the Needle. The following is the best Rule of *Cataracts*, to wit, if any Time it seems to encrease, and to be above

A Rule of Cataracts.

bove the Power of discussing Medicines, permit it to grow together for a sufficient Time, till it is naturally rendered fit for the Depressure of the Needle. The Method of performing the Operation is only one; that is by thrusting the depository Needle, through the *Adnata* and *Cornea*, from the less Corners of the Eye towards the Nose, and rowling up the *Cataract* with the same, and then putting it down to the Basis of the Eye, that it may lie there, or it must be fixed there with a gentle Hand. After this it is usual to order the Patient to rest either in Bed or out of it for several Days, and to cover the disordered Eye with some *Styptick* or *agglutinative* Medicines. The Operation.

Art. 1056. " Presently after the Operation, What is to be done after the Operation.
 " as soon as the Needle is taken out of the Eye,
 " some Drops of *Pidgeon's Blood* fresh from
 " the live Animal are to be dropped into it,
 " and double Cloths dipped in the White of
 " an Egg, beaten up with a little *Allum*, and
 " well moistened with a little Honey of Roses,
 " are to be put upon the whole Eye.

Art. 1057. " A Suffusion which proceeds The Prognostick.
 " from any severe Distemper, a stubborn
 " Head-ach, or a violent Contusion, is of the
 " worst kind. Suffusions which are green, or
 " of a cinder Colour, or of the Colour of rusty Iron, of Pearls, or a Turtle's Shell, may
 " be cured by the Needle; on the contrary,
 " black or yellow Suffusions, also those of the
 " colour of Chalk, Lead, or a Citron, are
 " not to be touched. Besides the Colour, regard is also to be had to the Substance
 " and Consistence of Suffusions, which are to
 " be distinguished by rubbing the Eye, covered with the Eye-lids; for the rubbing of
 " the Eye with the Finger, makes the Suffusion
 " broader

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Some things
to be noted.

“ broader and of greater Extent with or without wrending it ; for if it presently recovers its former Figure without breaking, you may hope that the Operation will be with an happy Event ; but if by Friction the Suffusion breaks in Pieces and Bits, the Operation is by no means to be attempted, but to be deferr’d till the Suffusion is firmer and riper.

Art. 1058. “ Of the manner of the Operation, we have spoke elsewhere, (*Art. 1055*) but in the Operation it self, some Things are to be noted, not so much taken Notice of there. In *Cataracts* that are not as yet ripe, as soon as the Needle is stuck in, *the Eye presently seems to be filled with a Flood of some milky Humour*, which probably comes from the Bladders of the *Cataract*, wounded by the Needle. And sometimes the Eye, upon the Introduction of the Needle, seems full of Blood. Otherwise upon the Entrance of the Needle, *the Cataracts seem to be as big again as before*, in some measure like the Tubercles in Oister-shells (or like Frogs Spawn in Ponds). These Accidents are only for some time Impediments to the Operation. Some *Cataracts* however benign and fair they seem to be to the sight before the Operation, are yet so *tough and rigid*, that they will not give way to the depository Needle, and as often as they are put downwards, they as often rise up again. Others, though of seven or eight Years standing, are yet *as soft as Gelly*, and elude the Force of the Needle. Others stick so fast to the *Uvea*, that they cannot be separated by the Needle, and these are the worst of all, commonly taking their Original from a Blow or violent
“ Contusion.

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“ Contusion. As to the fore-mentioned Acci-
“ dents which happen in the Operation, to wit,
“ a milky or bloody Humour, &c. they most
“ commonly vanish of their own accord in
“ eight or nine Days, yet some Relicks or
“ Fragments may sometimes remain behind.
“ Vision sometimes presently succeeds the O-
“ peration in some measure, but oftener about
“ the ninth Day ; it is not perfect and strong
“ under two or three Weeks, or perhaps is not
“ to be expected under so many Months. Ba-
“ nister and others.”

PITCAIRN'S Opinion.

Art. 1059. The Pathognomonick Sign laid down by *Riverius* and *Plempius*, and others, by no means agrees with a Suffusion ; for they affirm that a Suffusion begins, when various Images fly before the Eyes, as Hairs, Sand, and the like ; which Apparitions, according to the Opinion of all, if they perpetually offer themselves, is a true and legitimate Suffusion. These Apparitions they ascribe to Corpuscles swimming in the aqueous Humour, which form a *Cataract* ; but they are ignorant of the Nature of the Eye ; for the Corpuscles swimming in the aqueous Humour, fix no Sensation in the *Retina* ; nay those things that adhere to the outside of the Cornea, represent no Image of themselves in the *Retina*, nor is there any Image of a Cicatrix of the *Cornea* to be perceived, nor any appearance of things flying before it, altho' there be one or several of them ; for such is the Concavity of the *Retina*, that to fix an Object in it, that is to concentrate all the Rays in one Point of it, sent from any Point of an Object, the visible Object ought to

*A Mistake of
Riverius and
Plemp. &c.*

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to be removed from the Retina, beyond the Distance of the Cornea, from the Bottom of the Eye. Hence it follows, that if the Similitude of Flies, &c. are joined to a *Cataract* beginning, that the Eyes are then affected also with a *Gutta Serena*.

A Collection of OPINIONS.

Some Prognostick Signs.

Art. 1060. If a Suffusion is deep, the Pupil appears narrow; it is most commonly confirmed within six Months. A Suffusion spreading a little, and being made broader by the Compression of the Fingers, and afterwards returning to it's former Bigness, is not yet ripe; but if it admits of no Alteration, it may be removed. *Riverius*. If the Eye affected with a Suffusion, held against the Sun, can perceive no Light, it is in vain to run the hazard of an Operation; for it is a *Cataract* joined with an *Amaurosis*, which is incurable. *Barbette*.

A darknes of the Chrystaline Humour.

Art. 1061. That a *Cataract* is most commonly nothing else but a præternatural Darknes of the Chrystaline Humour, you may see in the Philosophical Transactions, N^o. 373. And that this was the Opinion of most of the French Surgeons, viz. *Maitre Jan, Antoine, Bissau, Heister*, &c. appears plainly by reading of these Authors: But that membranous *Cataracts* seldom happen almost all agree. (See the following Article.)

Of a GLAUCOMA.

A Glaucoma.

Art. 1062. Glaucoma is a change of the Chrystaline Humour into a dark or brown Colour. The Chrystaline Humour being condensed by drying. *Oribasius*, Lib. viii. Chap. 47. says,

says, that the Antients thought a Glaucoma and Suffusion were all one and the same Distemper. *Paulus Aegineta* affirms the same. The French Disquisitions are very curious in their Distinction betwixt a Suffusion and a Glaucoma, see the *Acad. Sci.* Vol. xii. Pag. 47. also Vol. xxii. Pag. 36, &c. But the later Græcians only take a Glaucoma properly for a Change of the Chrystaline Humour into a brownish Colour, which when it happens, the Sight is hindered; for that Humour being deprived of its Clearness, visible Objects cannot be perfectly transferred to the Retina. This Mischief is known, because there appears a considerable and profound Whiteness beyond the Pupil, and all Things are seen as through Smoak or a Cloud. It is therefore distinguished from a Cataract, because there is a more profound Whiteness, in a Cataract in the Pupil it self, and almost near the Cornea. *Sennertus* (See the foregoing Article.)

The Situation of the Chrystaline Humour vitiated.

Art. 1063. There is another Fault of the Chrystaline Humour, viz. *The Change of the Natural Situation.* viz. When in its broader part, which is compress'd like the Seed of a Lentil, it is not right opposite to the *Foramen* of the Pupilla, but either declines upwards, or downwards, or laterally; and if the Chrystaline Humour changes its Place in one Eye, but retains its natural Situation in the other; or if both deformedly change their Situation, so that the one tends upwards, the other downwards, or laterally, things appear double; for the *Planum* is changed, as the Opticks

The Situation of the Humour altered.

ticks say: This Distemper, as the foregoing, is altogether incurable. *Sennertus*.

Of an EPIPHORA.

COWARD'S Opinion.

An Epiphora.

Art. 1064. An Epiphora is a præternatural Defluxion of the Eyes, which in *England* is called a *Rheum in the Eyes*; the Eyes continually discharging a sharp ferous Humour, which excoriates the Cheeks.

The Cure.

Art. 1065. The curative Intentions are, *First*, a Derivation of the peccant Humour elsewhere, by *Bleeding*, *Cupping-glasses*, *Vesicatories*, *Catharticks*, &c. *Secondly*, a Correction of the Acrimony by proper Medicines, which is most commonly happily performed by bitter chalybeate Wine; sometimes Wine it self drank liberally heals an Epiphora (especially in those that are not used to drink it) and lastly, the forementioned Evacuations and Alteratives being premised, *astringent Topicks* may be made use of.

PITCAIRN'S Opinion.

A Catarrh of the Eye, and its Cure.

Art. 1066. An Epiphora is a sort of *Catarrh in the Glands of the Eye*. Universals being premised *astringent Fomentations* are to be made use of, *Liniments*, and *Collyriums*, &c. The following Cataplasim out of *Platerus* hath excellent Effects. *℞. Pulp. pomor. acid.* (commonly called Wine-apples) *in aq. rosar. macerat. ℥ij. Muc. Sem. fænugræc. ℥ss. alb unius ovi, lapid. hæmatit. ℥ss. cort. Granat. ℥j. ol. ros. q. s. m. f.* Cataplasim. to be applied warm.

Several Opinions collected together.

Art. 1067. An old Epiphora, and that which happens to old People, is difficult to cure; nay often degenerates into a *Fistula Lachrymalis*. The Remedies in the beginning ought to be mild *Astringents*, and afterwards drying; *Lapis Caliminaris* is a singular Medicine. The following Ophthalmick Water from *Hoffman*, is good in almost all Distempers of the Eyes, even to a Miracle, R. *Vin. Rhenan. aq. plantag. rosar. aa ʒiij. Tut. præp. ʒij. Myrrh. elect. pulv. ʒjss.* boil them to a Consumption of the third Part, and about the latter end suspend in a Knot *pulv. virid. æris. ʒj. Camph. gr. viij.* Strain it without Expression, and keep it for use; *Aq. Sapphirina* is also very useful, also *collyrium certum*. An excellent Collyrium.

Art. 1068. To this belongs, if it is not the same, a Rheum, or Flux of the Eye, or a weeping, which is a flowing of serose, or thin Humours from the Eye, without any considerable Inflammation; it sometimes proceeds from a *Fistula Lachrymalis*, or an *Ungula* ill cured; and then it is quite incurable; it is commonly called a weeping Eye. A Rheum of the Eye.

Of a PROPTOSIS.

Art. 1069. A Proptosis is a starting out of the Eye, almost out of the Orbit, by a Contusion, &c. See a Contusion of the Eye, and Wounds. Art. 1052, 1073. To this a Buphthalmia may be referred, a great Eye or Eyes very much starting out, commonly called Goggle Eyes, arising from a natural Conformation, Proptosis.

tion; how it differs from another Distemper of the same Name. (See Art. 1045.)

Of an ATROPHIA.

An Atrophia.

Art. 1070. An Atrophia, or a Diminution, a sinking or leanness of the Eye, is, when all the Parts of the Eye are diminished and wasted. I never, that I remember, found this Distemper as a particular one, except proceeding from an Universal Consumption: But *Celsus* and others acknowledge this; it so uncommonly happens, as I think, that it scarce requires a particular Cure. To this Class belongs a *Microphthalmia*, or a little Eye, *The Pinck Eye*, or *the Pig Eye*, arising from the natural Make of it.

Of a MYDRIASIS.

A Mydriasis.

Art. 1071. A Mydriasis, or a Dilatation of the Pupil, is when that Foramen, with which the Tunica Uvea is furnished to admit visible Objects, is so præternaturally enlarged towards the Circle of the Iris, that it prejudices the Sight. Visible Objects appear larger, and less distinct; there is one *Native*, another *accidental*; the first is incurable; if it proceeds from Dryness, moistening things are indicated. Sometimes it is the fore-runner of a *Gutta Serena*.

Of a MEIOPIS.

A Meiopis.

Art. 1072. A Meiopis, or a Narrowness of the Pupil, is a Distemper opposite to the former; to wit, when the Pupil is narrower than it naturally should be. These Distempers are incurable.

Of

Of a PLEGE.

Art. 1073. Wounds of the Eyes, whether *A Plege.* from Puncture, or Incision, or Contusion, they are very dangerous. The Flux of the Humours is to be hindered by all the Art we can, viz. by Bleeding, Leeches, Clysters, Veficatories, Intercipients, &c. and the Fever is to be checked with testaceous Medicines, Emulsions, &c. In the mean time the best of external Medicines are *Pidgeons Blood, fresh from the live Animal, dropped into the wounded Eye, aq. bord. & mel. rosar. pro Collyrio, Oxyrrhodinum,* that is, *Vinegar in which Rose-Leaves have been boiled,* for a Defensative. *Turner* hath the following Cataplasim in his *Art of Surgery, Pag. 370. Vol. 1. Rx. Fol. ros. rub. Sambuc. aa Mj. coq. in q. s. Lact. vaccin Colat. tss. ad. mic. panis alb. q. s.* that it may be reduced by moderate boiling to a due Consistence, about the End, *adding the White of an Egg, with a little Saffron cut in little Bits,* for a Cataplasim to be applied moderate warm, first anointing the Eye-lid that is swelled with *Unguent. Sambucin.* consult the Author in the Place quoted.

Of an ELCOS.

Art. 1074. Ulcers in the Tunica Conjunctiva, or Cornea, from whatever Cause they arise, from a Wound, Inflammation, from the Small-Pox or Burns, &c. are dangerous, and sometimes most difficult to cure, and it is always to be feared, lest they leave a dark Cicatrix behind them. *An Elcos.*

Art. 1075. As to the Cure, the Matter *The Cure.* flowing to the Eye is to be evacuated and discharged,

charged, the Sordes to be deterged, the Pain, if there be any, to be mitigated, and the natural Temper of the Eye to be restored and preserved. Deterging and drying Things are to be made use of, yet mild and temperate, without sharpness and biting. To deterge the Ulcers (the Inflammation, if there is any, being first taken away) there is scarce a better Medicine than *Aq. Ophthalmica Sappharin. Bat.* and then *Collyrium ex Sarcocol.* recommended in the Chapter of an Ophthalmia, and last of all a *Collyrium of Troch. alb. Rhafis cum Camphora, Sacchar. saturni vel Lap. Calaminaris præp. &c.* the Oil of Eggs is much recommended.

Several sorts.

Art. 1076. D. Banister hath reckoned up eight or ten sort of Ulcers in the Eye, from the ancient Writers of Physick, as a *round Ulcer, by burning filthy, a corroding, a cancerous Ulcer, &c.* But the Distinction is too nice. However that sort of Ulcer is worth taking Notice of, which the Græcians call *Peribrosis*, in the Corner of the Eye, with an Itching scarce to be born. The following Medicine is much recommended by the Author, *R. Muc. Sem. Cydon. Lin. in aq. plantag. & parietar. extract. ña ʒj. vitriol. alb. in aq. rosar. solut. ʒss. Vitriolum alb.* is an Antidote against Itching.

COWARD'S Opinion.

The Prognostick and Cure of Ulcers of the Eyes.

Art. 1077. All Ulcers of the Eyes are most dangerous and hard to cure. The whole stress of Cure lies upon the Use of *Detergents* and *drying Medicines*, to which *Lenients* and *Anodynes* should be often added. The Method of treating these Ulcers in the Cure, does not differ from that of others, only that by Reason of the Tenderness,

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derness, and great Use of the Parts, they are not to be undertaken in the vulgar way of Cure. Moreover in these Cases *Agglutinatives* mixed with *Detergents* are convenient ; amongst which *Riverius* very much commends the Liquor that drops from an Egg in a Wine-Cellar, boiled and hardened, being filled with a sufficient Quantity of Sugar-candy ; which Medicine, if you would have it more *absterfive*, by an Addition of *Powder of Myrrh* to a little Sugar-candy, as above prescribed, it is rendered more serviceable.

Of a PALSEY.

Art. 1708. A Palsey of the Eye is a paralytick affection of the Muscles of the Eye, by which the Motion is altogether lost or much hindered. It is a Distemper, I believe, that seldom happens ; however it hath nothing peculiar in itself from the Palsey of other Parts, different as to Theory or Cure.

A Palsey of the Eye.

Of a STRABISMUS.

Art. 1079. A Strabismus or Strabosity is a distortion of one of the Eyes, or both in respect of one another, or a transverse Vision, commonly called *Squinting*. It proceeds from the unequal Action of the Muscles of the Eyes. Infants easily contract this Distemper, sometimes by neglect of the Nurses, who place the Cradles in an ill Posture towards the Window. Young Persons sometimes also fall into this Distemper, either by an ill use of their Eyes, or by Contagion, by looking upon others troubled with this Distemper.

Strabismus.

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Art. 1080. A Strabismus is very difficult to Cure. If it rises from the ill placing of the Cradle towards the Window, the Scituation is to be altered. *Paulus Aegineta*, to Cure this Distemper, hath contrived a Mask, and adapted it to the Face, so that they cannot see but through two Holes directly forwards. I being sent for to a certain young Gentleman who was affected with *Squinting*, as soon as I understood that it was only with one Eye, I advised, that the sound Eye should be kept shut with bandage for two Weeks, upon which the other Eye having obtained the free Motions, of all kinds he was intirely cured, and for the future mov'd it equally with the other Eye, and has continued so for some Years without relapse, and being a young Man of a very handsome Fortune, will I hope prove a good Man.

Of an ENCANTHIS.

Encanthis.

Art. 1081. They usually arise from the Cure of an Unguis, which may be occasioned also by other causes; sometimes there is in the Corner a Tubercle, the *Unguis* being partly cut off, or otherwise, which suffers the Eye-lids to be a little separated from one another. It is called in *Greek*, *ἐγκανθίς*. It ought to be taken hold of with Hooks and cut off; and this with a very gentle Hand, lest any thing should be cut out of the Angle. And then a little Liniment is to be put upon it, or *Cadmia*, or *Sboemaker's Ink*, &c. *Celsus*.

The Cure.

Art. 1082. "An Encanthis is a carnous
"Excrecence in the greater Corner of the
"Eye, adhering to the Lachrymal Caruncle;
"if it is soft and broad, it may be taken away
with

“ with *alumen. ust. and sacchar. cand*; but if
 “ it be hard and large, it is to be held down
 “ with a Thread passed through the Middle of
 “ it, and to be cut off with a Forceps, and
 “ the Wound is to be dressed with Tinct.
 “ Myrrh and mel rosar. *Kennedy*. In the
 “ Cure, care is to be taken, lest the *Glandula*
 “ *Lachrymalis* should be too much hurt, for
 “ upon that a perpetual flux of the Eye run-
 “ ning down the Cheeks commonly ensues,
 “ as it happens in a fistula *Lachrymalis* ill Cu-
 “ red.” (See *Art.* 1068.)

Of a FISTULA LACHRYMALIS.

COWARD'S Opinion.

Art. 1083. Anchylops, Ægilops, and Fis- The Names
and Descrip-
tion.
 tula *Lachrymalis* are promiscuously used a-
 mongst Authors; but an Ægilops is a Tumour
 (or rather a small Ulcer) of the greater ca-
 runcle in the inward corner of the Eye; It is
 called Anchylops, when it is not as yet Ul-
 cerated; it is properly called a *Fistula Lachry-*
malis, when a sinous Ulcer is formed there;
 upon compression of the Finger, a Liquor
 drops out of the Corner of the Eye like the
 white of an Egg, of a foetid smell. A Cor- Its progress and
discharge.
 rosive humour makes or finds out its way,
 whence the separating Pores being laid opener,
 they are perpetually troubled with a dropping;
 very frequently it penetrates the *os ethmoideum*,
 corrodes it and reduces it to a miserable *Caries*;
 in which case it is not to be Cured without
 actual Cautery; this sort of *Fistula* most com-
 monly turns Cancerous, and then *Riverius*
 advises not to meddle or touch it with Medi-
 cines.

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Art. 1084. The Cure is altogether Chirurgical, only a few *purging* Medicines may be given inwardly, and some Medicines to remove the acrimony of the Humours, especially *Mercurials* and a decoction of *the Woods*. In the beginning (if it is yet an *Anchylops*, *repellents* are most proper that suppuration may be prevented; for this purpose *refrigerants*, *astringents* and *Vitriolicks* are of Service; but if it can neither be repelled with *refrigerants*, nor dissolved by discutients, but tends to Suppuration, the abscess is to be laid open, and is to be treated with *detergents*, *consolidating* and *cicatrizing* Medicines according to Art. There are others, who attempt the Cure of an *Ægiops* with a *chirurgical Instrument*, by perforating the passage through the Bone of the Nose, that the Matter continually dropping out may be discharged through the Nostrils. “ But they err very much, who think that this “ *perforation* will do Service, that the Matter “ should flow out through the Bone, for the “ Perforation will soon be shut up, by Flesh “ growing out of it. The bone is not to be “ perforated, unless it be very much corrupted, which may penetrate even to the internal Cavity of the Nose; so that if only it’s “ superficies is Corrupted, it will be sufficient to scrape the part hurt with a Scalpre, “ and to sprinkle it with Euphorbium, &c. “ A *Seton* ought first to be made use of, which “ is of so much advantage, that an inveterate “ *Fistula Lachrymalis* without the help of this “ can scarce be Cured, as in some Persons, I “ have observed. *Hiercules, Saxon and Hildanus*.

Of DIMNESS of the SIGHT.

COWARD'S Opinion.

Art. 1085. Dullness of Sight, is a dark *Dullness of*
 Manner of Seeing, when visible Objects ap- *Sight.*
 pear as if they were encompassed with a thin
 Cloud. This is the Forerunner of a worse
 Mischief, unless it be prevented, and precedes a
Cataract, occasioned by the Neglect of the
 Patient, or sometimes by the Ignorance of
 the Physician. It may arise from a viscid and *Whence.*
 phlegmatick State of the Blood, or the Poor-
 ness of the animal Spirits, or by the Deficiency
 of the Humour of the Eye, or the ill Confor-
 mation of the Parts.

Art. 1086. To dissipate this Dullness of the *The Cure.*
 Eyes, such Remedies are indicated, as take a-
 way the Viscidity of the Blood, and which
 relieve the Want of animal Spirits. Some-
 times it is convenient to *bleed*, and to give a
Purge, with *Calomel Millepedes*, are reckoned
 amongst the Specificks; *volatile Salts*, and O-
peners of Obstructions, do wonders in a Visci-
 dity of the Blood; Salivation by Chawing or
Masticatories, rather than the Smoke of *To-*
bacco, does good in Autumn; *Cerevisia oxydo-*
rica pharm. Batean. may be given; *vi-*
triolick and astringent Collyriums are to be a-
 voided; *aq. Opthalmica Sappharin. Bat.* is con-
 venient. In General there are two Rules most *Two Rules to*
 useful for the Sight, though not sufficient up- *preserve Sight.*
 on all Occasions. First, every Morning,
 without any Respect to the Season, to wash
 the Head, the Temples, and behind the Ears,
 with cold Water. Secondly, To abstain as
 much as possible from hot Victuals, and such
 as

as are seasoned with *Pepper*, and also *spirituous Liquors*.

*The virtues
Euphrasia.*

Art. 1087. “Euphrasia taken any way, either reduced to Powder, or drunk in white Wine, or chewed by it self and swallowed, or infused in Wine or Beer, or in Water, like Tea, or the expressed Juice of it, wonderfully strengthens and improves the Faculty of Seeing, repairs and restores it when weak or decayed. *Arnoldus de villa nova, and others.*”

Of a GUTTA SERENA.

COWARD'S Opinion.

The Definition

Art. 1088. A Gutta Serena, or Amaurosis, is Sight lost, without any sensible Fault appearing in the Eyes, arising from the Obstruction of the *optick Nerve*, hindering the Influx of the animal Spirits. That which proceeds from any sudden Cause, is easier cured than when that deplorable Misfortune comes on slowly. In a true Amaurosis, the Pupil appears blacker and broader than usual, but not always, and there is a Heaviness of the Eye Lids.

The Cure.

Art. 1089. As to the Cure, after Universals (where they are indicated) the Cure is to be endeavoured by *Volatiles*, *Antiscorbuticks*, *Chalybeates*, *Mercurials*, *Cephalicks*, and *nervine Medicines*; there is scarce any Thing to be expected from *Topicks*, if any are used, they ought to be *Discutients*.

PITCAIRN'S Opinion.

A Pathognomick Sign.

Art. 1090. If any of the Signs of an Ophthalmia appearing, Flies, Sand, or such like seem

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seem to appear before the Eyes, it is a Pathognomonick Sign of a Gutta Serena that is breeding.

Art. 1091. The Cure of this Distemper is *The Cure.* to be attempted by Mercurials, nay, by a Salivation, and a Decoction of Guaiaci.

Art. 1092. "*Catharticks* (says *Ettmuller*) are safer than *Emeticks*, *Sudorificks*, are Convenient, especially *Sassafras* & *Euphrasia*, *Junip.* *Rosmarin.* *Millepedes*, *Masticatoria*, &c."

Of a MYOPIA.

Art. 1093. A Myopia, or Luscitation, is a *Myopia.* near Sightedness, which in *England* they call *Purblindness*, it proceeds from the natural Conformation; but they that have their Eyes so formed, never grow blind, nor want Spectacles in their old Age.

Of a PRESBYTIA.

Art. 1094. Presbytia, is a Distemper contrary to a Myopia, the Sight is better at a Distance, than near; it happens chiefly to old Men, and is a Distemper quite incurable; but Spectacles are of great help. *Presbytia.*

Of a NYCTALOPIA.

Art. 1095. Nyctalopia is a double Mis- *Nyctalopia.* chief, of which there are two sorts contrary to one another: In the first, the Sight is best in the Night, and in obscure Places, in a clear Light very much diminished, and scarce any. In the other sort, they see nothing at all, except in a clear and bright Light. These are Distempers

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Distempers arising from an ill Conformation of the Eye, and therefore incurable.

Of a HÆMORRHAGY of the NOSE.

SYDENHAM'S Opinion.

*Sometime
bleeding at the
Nose, and
spitting Blood
depend on a
Fever.*

Art. 1096. Some Fevers ought to be reckon-
ed amongst the intercurrent or intermitting,
which are commonly only taken for Symptoms ;
of this kind are bleeding at the Nose, and spit-
ting of Blood. Most commonly upon the first
Insult it is attended with the Signs of a Fever,
and suddenly, that Passage giving way, breaks
out through the Nostrils ; Pain and Heat as
yet disturb the fore Part of the Head ; the
Blood flows out by turns, then for some Time
stops, and by and by breaks out again and a-
gain ; till at last it ceases either by the use of
Medicines, or of its own accord ; but so that
every Year the Patient is in danger of a Re-
lapse.

The Cure.

Art. 1097. To appease the too great Heat
and Ebullition of the Blood, *bleeding* is con-
venient (the Blood taken away is like Pleuri-
tick Blood) also a *slender and thickening Diet*
is to be ordered ; a *cooling Clyster* is to be gi-
ven every Day, and a Dose of *Laudanum* at
Night. As to outward Applications, let Lin-
nen Cloths four double, dipped in cold Water,
in which *Sal Prunellæ* hath been dissolved, and
afterwards gently squeezed out, be applied to
the Nape of the Neck, and each side of it, of-
ten in a Day. Also after universal Evacuati-
ons made, the following Liqueur may be ap-
plied, *R. Vitriol. hungar. alum. aa ʒj. phleg.*
vitriol. ʒss. boil them till they are dissolved,
strain the Liqueur when it is cold, and add *ol.*
vitriol.

vitriol. a twelfth Part ; let a Dollil or Tent made of Lint, and well moistened in this Liquor, be put into the Nostril the Blood flows out of, to remain there for two Days.

Art. 1098. " When a Hæmorrhagy of the Nose depends on a Fever, it may be removed with the *Peruvian Bark*, all one as spitting of Blood, of which elsewhere (536.) Cort. Peru.

Art. 1099. " According to the common Opinion, Hæmorrhagies of the Nose happen by the Rupture of the capilliary Arteries ; but they are very much mistaken ; for in every *Critical Hæmorrhagy*, whether of the Nostrils, or of the Parts about the *Fauces* and Throat, or of the Lungs, or Kidneys, the Hæmorrhoids, or of the Womb, the Flux of the Blood is altogether by the *Mediation of the Glands*, the Blood, to wit, starts out through the excretory Ducts, which is to be well taken Notice of. N. B.

E T T M U L L E R ' s Opinion.

Art. 1100. Some Hypochondriack, Scorbutick and Cachetick Persons, are subject to various and strange Hæmorrhagies, so that the Blood flows out not by Ounces, but by Pounds. Who are subject to it.

Art. 1101. In too great an Effervescence and Heat of the Blood, *gentle Acids* are convenient, also *Suc. Menth. Urticæ*, &c. Steel Medicines answer most Intentions in the Cure of Hæmorrhagies ; for they of themselves always astringe, and by accident open, as may be observed in the *Menses* flowing too much or obstructed. I have known Examples of Infants and grown Persons also frequently subject to Hæmorrhages of the Nose, cured by the eating of Raisins. In an habitual Hæmorrhagy the following The Cure.

An habitual
Hæmorrhagy.

following Electuary is good, Rx. *Pulp. passular. ꝑss. pulv. Rhabarb. ʒij. tart. Vitriolat. ʒj. Syr. Cydon. q. s. m.* (the Materia Medica is very extensive in an Hæmorrhagy, the following Simples are of good Note.) *Fol. Plantag. Urtic. millefol. hed. terrest. polygon. flor. ros. rub. balaustr. cort. granator. rad. Sympbit. maj. bistort. tormentil. muscus terrest. Gallæ, Sem. hyoscyam. papaverina. (catechu) usnea cran. human. Gum. arab. Sang. dracon. Lap. hæmatit. Tinct. Mart. Sacchar. Saturn. stercus asinum or suillum. caninum. Externally, Bufo sic. sterc. porcin. recens. excretum, bol. armen. pil. leporin. crepitus Lupi, alumen ustum, &c.*

A Collection of Opinions.

Some thing to
be noted in
bleeding.

Art. 1102. Phlebotomy ought to be made with a larger Orifice to make Revulsion, and that the Blood may flow out the more briskly, whilst it is drawing out, it is very good to stop the Orifice often, and then to let a little Blood out.

Deligation.

Art. 1103. Binding of the Limbs contributes to stopping of an Hæmorrhagy; yet it is to be noted, that all the Limbs are not to be tied long altogether, because the Blood long detained in the extreme Parts, and kept too long from the Heart, occasions very terrible fainting Fits, *Album Græcum* is a singular Medicine in all Hæmorrhages; *Sp. vitriol. vel ol. in aq. Simp. instillat.* in dangerous Hæmorrhages is the last Medicine, and seldom fails.

Several Remedies.

Art. 1104. The rest of a better Note, are, *Calcanth. rubesact. Colophon. pulverisat, Stypticum regis. ol. Terebinth. decoct. Catechu, decoct. incrassans, decoct. Stypt. elect. Boyleanum, pulv. Galen. Elect. Stypt. Tinct. rosar. Epithem. de Sacchar.*

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Sacchar. Saturn. in the most deplorable Case,
I have tried with Success.

Of the Loss of SMELLING.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Art. 1105. Smelling lost is seldom recovered, especially in old Men. Above all Things *Smelling lost seldom Cured.*
Majorana is very serviceable, used after what manner soever, also *rosmarinus*, *Suffitus ex succin. gum. animæ*, &c. The Things that are good in a Catarrh have Place here. (470.)

Art. 1106. An *Ozæna* is a latent fordid *Ozæna*. Ulcer in the Nostrils, it is frequently Venereal, and sometimes turns cancerous.

Art. 1107. For the Cure, the Leaves and Ointment, *E. nicotian*, are convenient; if there is a Crust, it is to be removed with *ol. amygd. dulc.*; sometimes *Fumes of Cinnab.* are used, and *Merc. dulc.* in Injections, nay sometimes *Merc. Sublimat.* The French use *Mercur. præcip. cum Unguent. ros.* made up and applied with Tents. (972.)

Art. 1108. A Polypus of the Nostrils is a *Polypus*. Sarcoma, or a carnous Excrecence in the Nostrils, growing out in the Top of them, sometimes filling up the Nose, sometimes descending into the *Fauces*; it takes its Name from the *Fish Polypus*, sometimes it is soft and slippery, sometimes fixed by one, and sometimes by more small Roots. This Excrecence is sometimes white, sometimes red, and sometimes livid; if it is livid and painful, it is almost cancerous; and a cancerous Polypus is not to be touched. A Polypus of the Nostrils *Seldom cured.*
is a Distemper very difficult to cure. "*Rhasis*
" calls a Polypus Hæmorrhoids of the Nostrils
for

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“ for their Similitude. Of the Extirpation of
 “ it Chirurgical Writers may be consulted. If
 “ it degenerates into a cancerous Ulcer, it ad-
 “ mits of a palliative Cure; for which Pur-
 “ pose the following Ointment is very good,
 “ R. Unguent. de Plumbo, Suc. Solan. $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\bar{z}\bar{j}$.
 “ $\bar{a}\bar{q}$. rosar. $\bar{z}\bar{j}\bar{s}$. let them be beat a long while
 “ together in a leaden Mortar, and make an
 “ Ointment.”

Art. 1109. “ Riverius distinguishes betwixt
 “ a Sarcoma and a Polypus, and truly very just-
 “ ly; a Sarcoma (says he) is a carnous Excref-
 “ cence bred in the Nostrils, most like a *Hy-*
 “ *persarcosis*, growing in the lowest Part of the
 “ Nostrils; but a Polypus in the upper Part,
 “ near the Root of the Nose. The Cure is
 “ to be tried first by gentle Astringents, and
 “ then stronger Medicines, amongst which,
 “ *Mercur. præcipit. rub.* mixed with *mel. rosar.*
 “ is eminent; Medicines yet more *Caustick*
 “ are to be used with Caution, and that in the
 “ Decrease of the Moon, when the Tumour is
 “ less.”

Of the Faults of the T O N G U E.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Taste hurt.

Art. 1110. The Distempers of Taste. When the Taste is lost, it is good to chew *Horse-radish* before eating, also *Cephalick* and *Nervine* Medicines are good. But if the Faults of Taste and Smell be inveterate, they are difficult to cure, especially in old Men.

Aphonia,

Art. 1111. Loss of Speech frequently happens by a *Palsy of the Tongue*; it is cured by *Aromaticks*; *Decoct. Salviæ, eruc. snap. &c.*
 in

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in Wine is good, also *rosmarin. rad. pyreth. Zinzib*, but above all *suc. Salvia*.

Of Distempers of the TEETH and GUMS.

Art. 1112. A Caries and blackness of the Teeth, is occasioned by things too hot, cold, sweet, acids, fumes of Mercury, the Scurvy, &c. *Caries and blackness of the Teeth.*

Art. 1113. Therefore the forementioned things are to be avoided, and the Teeth are to be cleansed after Eating and washed with Wine. A *Pumice-stone* being twice or thrice burnt and extinguished in white Wine, and reduced to a very fine Powder, makes the Teeth very white; some only use the Powder of *burnt Bread*. (which is the best and safest dentifrice.) The *Ashes of Tobacco* is a nasty Medicine, but it makes the Teeth white. To take away the filth of the Teeth, and to mend their ill Colour, there are several dentrifices in Practical Books; *R. Os sepiaē ʒj. rad. pyreth. lapid. pumic. alum. ust. aū ʒj. cinnam. lign. aloe tart. rhenan. aū ʒss. f. pulv. subtilis.* For domestick use, the Powder of *burnt Bread* to cleanse the Teeth, is to be used every Morning, and afterwards the following Opiate, *R. Pulv. flor. ros. rub. ʒij. myrrh. elect. ʒij. alum. ust. ʒj. sacchar. saturn. ʒj. cremor. aq. calc. supernatant. opobalsam. aū ʒij. aq. hungar. q. f. m.* After the use of this, let the Mouth be washed with red Wine. *The Cure.*

Art. 1114. In the use of dentrifices, care is to be taken, lest the often and hard rubbing of the Gums, should wear away and consume them. *A Caution.*

Art. 1115. To fasten the Teeth, the following solution is good, *terrae japon. ʒij. in vin.* *Loose Teeth.*

rub. thfs. for a Lotion (says *Boyle* in a great many Places) *gum. lac.* is good, let it be used which way it will.

Stinking Gums

Art. 1116. In putrid Gums occasioning looseness of the Teeth, *Rx. Gum. lac. ʒij. crem. aq. calc. supernatant. ʒj. alum. ust. ʒj. flor. ros. rub. thfs. m. f. pulv. subtiliss.* to be used with a little *mel. ros.* or red French Wine, in which *flo. ros. rub. rad. tormentil. &c.* have been infused. When the Mischief is greater *ung. Egyptiac.* is to be made use of. (or *mel. unguent Egyptiac. supernatans.*) more may be seen in the Chapter of the Scurvy. In rotten Gums and loose Teeth, *Fuller's tinct. gum. lac.* is very prevalent. " But above all the rest
" that are found in Books, to fasten the Teeth,
" and to preserve them and the Gums from Putrefaction, and to prevent a stinking Mouth,
" there is not a better Medicine than chewing
" of the leaves of Tobacco in a moderate
" Quantity: four grains are sufficient for
" that purpose at one time, and that only to
" be used once a Day, holding it in the Mouth
" for a quarter of an Hour. In the mean time
" the filthy custom of some is to blame, who
" chew all Day long, not to pursue these
" commendable purposes, but they know not
" why, perhaps only to indulge a most nasty
" Custom. "

Pains of the Teeth.

Art. 1117. *Ol. Buxi* wonderfully eases any Pains of the Teeth, (says *Riverius*) *oleum origani* is frequently used. *Pix. livid.* held in the Mouth takes away the Pain, as I have been told by a Friend. *Rad. Pyreth.* chewed in the Mouth, discharges a great deal of Phlegm and eases the Pain. A decoction of Tobacco in Wine held in the Mouth, powerfully stops the Pains of the Teeth, (says *Ettmuller*)

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muller.) “ But above all, which I have hitherto
“ known, the Juice of the Root of *Iris Lutea*
“ rubbed upon the Tooth that is Painful, or
“ the Root itself chewed in the Mouth, in an
“ Instant as if by a charm, drives away the
“ Pain of the Teeth arising from what cause
“ soever. He that communicated it, affirms
“ that he hath tryed it forty times at least,
“ with the like Success; I my self also have
“ often tryed it, and a great many others have
“ done the same by my persuasion; if the ca-
“ vity of the Tooth is great, it may be stop’d
“ up with leaf Lead. ”

Art. 1118. Sometimes (says *Sennertus* and
I have more than once observed the same) that
a Sanies gradually flows from the corrupted
Tooth through the Roots of it and the Holes,
or Foramina of the Jaw-bone, through which
the Vessels enter them, and raises *Tubercles* in
the Cheek and Chin, which are by no means
to be Cured, except the Tooth is drawn. See
the place, p. 262. See also *Cbeselden's Anat.*
p. 19.

N. B.

Art. 1119. A Decoction of *Savin* held in *Worms.*
the Mouth, draws out the Worms of the
Teeth, according to *Ettmuller*.

Of Distempers of the Ears.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Art. 1120. In an Inflammation and Ulcer *An Inflammation and Ulcer*
of the Ears, there is a considerable burning
heat in the Ears, and a stretching or extend-
ing and violent beating Pain with a redness,
and sometimes a Fever is joyned, sometimes
Delirium and convulsive Motions.

The Cure.

Art. 1121. It is insensibly discussed or suppurated; *Bleeding* is convenient, also *Sudorifics* as in other Inflammations. Externals are not to be used without Caution, yet fomentations of *Emollients* and *Discutients* are good. If it cannot be discussed, Suppuratives are to be made use of, as an *Onion* roasted under the Ashes, *rad. lil. alb. caric. ping. ol. cham. amygd. amar.* &c. When the Ulcer is broke, if the Matter that flows out is White and equal, &c. it is better than if sordid and sanious, &c. It is sufficient, if only the auditory Passage is kept clean, which is best secured by the use of *human Urine*; if the Ulcer is very sordid, you may add to the Urine, the *Juice of an Onion* and *mel. rosar.*

The Cause of.

Art. 1122. The reason of an *Otalgia*, or of a Pain of the Ear is most commonly an Inflammation, of which we have just now spoke; but sometimes it proceeds from a sharp Humour, where there is not so much burning Heat and Pulsation. The smoak of *Tobacco* convey'd into the Ear with an inverted Pipe, is good to ease the Pain, also *millepedes infused in common Oil* or *ol. amygd. amar.* and *ol. Scorp.*

Worms.

What is to be done.

Art. 1123. If the Pain of the Ears proceeds from Worms, sometimes a wandring darting Pain is perceived, gnawing up and down; they are to be drawn out alive or killed within; *warm Milk* put into the Ears, draws them out by its Sweetness, so that they come forth; the *Juice of Wormwood* kills them or makes them uneasy; also *ol. nucleorum persicor.* or *amygd. amar. diacolocynthidis quercetani* with some grains of *mercur. dulc.* also *elix. propriet. argentum vivum* boiled in some proper Water, &c.

Art.

Art. 1124. A Tingling of the Ears is most *Tingling.* frequently a Chronick and very troublesome Distemper; it sometimes ends in an entire Deafness; it is seldom Cured, and often relapses.

Art. 1125. Universals being premised, *The Cure.* fumes ex *succino, olibano, and gum. animæ* is very good; *spiritus sal. armoniac* put into the Ear with Cotton, is commended as a singular Medicine by *Lyndanus*; also *fel lucii piscis, ol. castor. Zibet. &c.* are of use.

RIVERIUS's Opinion.

Art. 1130. Deafness and thicknes of Hear- *Deafness.* ing, only differ in degrees, those that are troubled with it perceive a Noise with difficulty; the Ear is affected in the external or internal Part. The Auditory passage is sometimes stop- *The Causes.* ped with Wax, or some other Dirt; in the inward part the Ear may be affected by humours contained in the Cavity, which are most frequently Phlegmatick.

Art. 1131. The stoppage of the external *The Cure.* cavity of the Ears, is distinguished by Sight; if you look into it held against the Sun. "To wash the external Cavity, you may use a decoction of Sage and flower of Rosemary in equal parts of Water and white Wine, which is prudently to be put into the Ears with a Pipe or Syringe. Nothing is so good in a Deafness proceeding from an inward Cause, though after the use of an hundred Medicines, than that the Sick should, universals being premised, wash his Head with Sulphurous Baths; let him sit under the Canal of the Baths, and turning the Cock let him receive the Water." The Eggs of
Ants

Ants bruised and put into the Ear with the *Juice of an Onion*, Cures the most inveterate Deafness. If the Distemper is very Stubborn after all things tried in Vain, it may be proper to raise a *Salivation* by Mercurial Uction.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

External Remedies.

Art. 1132. Amongst the External Remedies in Deafness, above all, a Grain of *Mosch*, or *Ambre*, or *Zibeth* enclosed in a Dofil, and put into the Ears in an Evening, is the best Remedy, especially in old Men; *fel. anguillæ* with *Spirit of Wine*, and *fel. perdicis* are commended by *Lindanus*, the Liquor press'd out of the Eggs of *Ants*, if any thing else will do, is very good. There are some who commend the Fumes of *Sulphur* put into the Ear with a Pipe; the last Remedy is Salivation. *Fuller's Vapor auricularis*.

Of a Relaxation, or falling down of the U V U L A.

A Relaxation of the Uvula.

Art. 1133. The *Gurgulion*, or *Uvula*, is a pendulous Gland contributing to the Formation and Modulation of Voice, which is subject to Defluxions as well as other Glands; if it swells below, it grows thin above. It hangs down from the Extremity of the Palate, and is extended to the Fauces and the Top of the Gullet; and therefore affects those Parts with a Titillation, and occasions a fear of choaking.

RIVERIUS'S Opinion.

Art. 1134. A phlegmatick Humour falling *The Cause.*
upon the *Uvula*, moistens, softens and relaxes
it, so that being made longer, it touches the
upper Part of the Oesophagus, and occasions a
Nausea.

Art. 1135. Universal Evacuations ought to *The Cure.*
be the same as in a Catarrh. In the beginning
astringent and repellent Topicks are convenient,
as in the Cure of a *Quinzy*, with which after-
wards *Resolvents* and *drying Medicines* are to
be mixed. But Medicines in the form of
Powders, rather than Liquids, are, for the most
part, more useful and effectual, especially if
there is no Inflammation. Cutting off is the *Excision.*
last Remedy, but to be attempted with the
greatest Caution; for it is very dangerous (says
Hippocrates in his Prognosticks) of which Ope-
ration consult Chirurgical Writers. " Let us
" hear *Tulpius*. *A falling down of the Palate,*
" is either quite neglected or but slightly
" treated by Physicians; and yet it is a Dis-
" order no less severe than uncommon. Truly,
" I have seen this Tumour in the Palate arise
" so quick, that you could hardly think of a
" *Gargarism*, or scarce any other Relief, ex-
" cept of Incision with a Knife, which being
" dexterously and quickly done at that instant,
" we have seen not only a great deal of Wa-
" ter flow from it, but upon the abating of
" the Tumour, the Person, who was just ex-
" piring, come to himself again. One of the
" best Medicines for a relaxed Palate, is *Sem.*
" *Cannabis*, boiled in a little Posset-drink for a
" *Gargarism* (says *Ettmuller*). The following *Various Medi-*
" Medicines may also be of Advantage, used *cines.*
" according

“ according to the Will or Judgment of a
 “ skilful Physician ; *Decoët. catechu, decoët.*
 “ *rad. tormentil cum pauc. sal. armon. & alum.*
 “ *crud. gargarism. pro uvula, pulvis uvula-*
 “ *ris.*”

Of APHTHÆ.

BOERHAVE'S Opinion.

*Aphthæ, what
and where.*

Art. 1136. Aphthæ are small, round, superficial Ulcers, affecting the Inside of the Mouth ; for they are Exulcerations of the Extremities of the excretory Vessels, from hence they affect all Places where such discharging Vessels are open ; and consequently the Lips, the Gums, the Inside of the Cheeks, the Tongue, the Palate, the Fauces, the Tonsils, the Uvula, the Gullet, the Stomach, and the small Guts, (even to the Anus) usually almost every where after the same manner. A Fever preceeds, beginning with a Diarrhœa, or Dysentery, Nausea, loss of Appetite, Uneasiness or Anxiety about the Heart, a great Weakness, a considerable Evacuation, Stupidness, and Sleepiness. The Colour of these Aphthæ is various, white, brown, yellow, livid, black, of which the last are the worst Signs. The Taste is altogether lost ; therefore most commonly there is a Dryness of the Mouth, sometimes hard Scales falling off, a Salivation or a Diarrhœa, nay a Dysentery by the Dilation of the Vessels.

*The Colour
various.*

The Cure.

Art. 1137. That this Distemper may be the better cured, hot diluteing, resolvent and detergent Medicines are to be given, that the Crust may be easily disposed to fall off ; as soon as they are come off, then *Anodynes, Emulgents,* and *moderately strengthening* Medicines

cines are to be used, as the *Gelly of Hartshorn*, or the following, R. *Aq. rosar. stillat. syr. papav. alb. aa ʒij. vitel. ovor. ij. M.* Let the Patient hold a little of this continually in his Mouth. At the End a *strengthening Cathartick of Rhubarb, &c.* is to be given.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Art. 1138. Aphthæ most commonly suc-^{Whence,}ceed great Fevers; sometimes they are occasioned by the fault of the Spittle, and the Crudities of the Stomach. That Aphthæ will happen in a Distemper we know by the Taste and Hick-up; who have not slept through the whole Course of the Distemper, they fall into a Doze, and then the Aphthæ break out; Hick-ups happen, if they are from the Stomach, and then they are most commonly worse.

Art. 1139. Nothing is worse than to purge^{The Cure.} often in this Distemper. The whole Cure consists in *moistening*, which softens and gently warms; the best Medicine is, *Decoct. rapar. cum nitro*, also *Decoct. herb. bellidis maj. cum ficubus & sal. prunel.*

A Collection of Opinions.

Art. 1140. *Spir. vitriol. vel sulph.* mixed^{Laudanum} with *mel. rosarum*, is commended by *Riverius*^{the last Remedy.} both in Children and grown Persons; but if the Distemper is very stubborn (says the same) and the Flux of Humours plentiful, so that Life is in great danger, the last Remedy is *Laudanum*, which eases the Pain, and checks the Flux of the Humours.

Art.

Cortex Peru.

Art. 1141. After a Fever Aphthæ, or Hick-ups, or either of them, if they do not go away of their own accord, but continue a long Time, they are easily removed with the use of the *Cortex Peru.* To wash the Mouth the following Gargarism may be made. *Rx. Pomor. agrest. succ.* (the best of all are *Cochagee*) *℥ss. syr. de rub. idæ. ʒj. m. Sydenham sched. mon.*

Art. 1142. “Of all Medicines which I
“have hitherto tried, the following is the best
“in curing this Distemper, *Rx. Terræ japon. pulv. ʒiij. coq. in aq. calc. ʒxii. ad tertiæ part. consumpt. colat. add. sacchar. saturn. ʒj. mel. rosar. ʒij.* Let the Patient take a Spoonful
“every Hour, or oftener, and hold it a while
“in his Mouth, and swallow it gently ; it is
“really a golden Medicine. More may be
“seen in the Chapter of Childrens Distem-
“pers. (1559).

Of a GUTTA ROSACEA.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Gutta Rosacea.

Art. 1143. A Gutta Rosacea is a tuberos, pustulous Redness of the Face, sometimes like Drops of Blood, which often stains the Nose and Cheeks unequally ; pretty frequent amongst Drinkers ; it most commonly attends them till Death. Universals premised *saturnine* Medicines, &c. are convenient.

TURNER'S Opinion.

The Names
and Descrip-
tion.

Art. 1144. Gutta Rosea, or Rosacea, is so called from the small round Drops, or fiery Tubercles dispersed over the whole Face, especially the Nose. It is called also *Rubedo maculosa.*

lofa. “ But more justly, if I am a Judge, The
 “ *Arms of Tiplers shining with a burning*
 “ *Brightness.* It is a Distemper very familiar
 “ amongst the *Danubians* and *Germans*, and
 “ almost Endemick, by reason of their ill Cu-
 “ stom of drinking. Some reckon three De-
 “ grees of it, *viz.* *Rubedo simplex*, a simple
 “ Redness, *pustulous*, and *ulcerous.* “ The Face
 “ and the Nose sometimes grow up into a pro-
 “ digious Bulk, so that the Countenance be-
 “ comes frightful and monstrous with a horri-
 “ ble Aspect. I knew one *gloriously* affected *To an emi-*
 “ with this Distemper, whose Blood, over his *nent Degree.*
 “ Cups, which he freely indulged himself in,
 “ in several Places used to ouze out through
 “ the Skin pretty plentifully, which used for
 “ some Moments to be a Hindrance to him in
 “ the Business of drinking; but presently the
 “ Hæmorrhagy being stopped, like a nasty
 “ Dog or a Sow that love the Mire, and go to
 “ it with Pleasure, so he chearfully returned
 “ to his dear drinking Company, and there
 “ used to stay till he enflamed his Countenance
 “ like a Torch, only it did not throw Fire a-
 “ bout, nor shine in the dark.”

Art. 1145. It is to be acknowledged, that *It seldom hap-*
 this Distemper sometimes happens to sober *pens to sober*
 and temperate Persons, but very seldom; for *Persons.*
 it is most commonly occasioned by gorging of
 spiritous Liquors.

Art. 1146. To make way for a Cure, a *The Cure.*
moistening and cooling Diet is to be ordered, and
 the same Regimen is to be observed as in a *Pfora*,
 or *scorbutick Eruptions*; but the greatest Cau-
 tions are to be used in making these Changes;
 it is not an easy Matter to change hot and spi-
 ritous Liquors for slender and cooling ones.
Antimonial and *Mercurial* Preparations both in-
 ternally

ternally and outwardly are the most advantageous: Our Author, according to his usual Custom, hath heaped up a great many Medicines out of *Sennertus*, *Mayern*, &c. but in the End he observes, that he hath oftentimes found a great deal of Assistance from Medicines easily prepared, and less pompous, as *Sal. Tartar. Nitri*, *Sacchar. Saturn.* mixed with *Pomatum*, the *Whites of Eggs*, with a little *Allum*, or with a few Grains of *Camphor.* and *Sublimate*; also *ol. myrrh.* the following is reckoned very efficacious; R. *Ovum duriuscule coct. eximatur vitellum* & *cum pulv. myrrh. elect.* Let the Place be chose, and hang it up in the Cellar, that it may run *per deliquium*, this is a very good Cosmetick; as also *Unguent. faciale Bat.*

Several Remedies.

Art. 1147. " In slight pustulous Eruptions
 " I have successfully used the following Lini-
 " ment, R. *Unguent. diapompholygos* ʒss. *mer.*
 " *dulc.* ʒj. *alum. ust.* ʒss. *ol. rhod. gut.* iij. *ol. ros.*
 " q. f. m. In a severer Case the following Li-
 " niment and Lotion, Universals first rightly
 " premised, R. *Litharg. auri.* ʒj. *sacchar. sa-*
 " *turn.* ʒj. *unguent. pomat. fragrantif.* ʒj. *ol.*
 " *rhod. gut.* iv. *ol. amygd. dulc.* q. f. m. f. lini-
 " ment: anoint the Places most affected in the
 " Face every Day in the Evening. R. *Aq.*
 " *plantag.* ʒiv. *suc. lemon.* ʒij. *mercur. sublimat.*
 " gr. xij. *campb.* ʒj. Infuse them close and
 " hot for half an Hour, keep the strained Li-
 " quor for a Lotion to be used two or three
 " Times a Day. This last is *Fernelius's Aqua*
 " *Divina*, and the following *Pitcairn's.*" R.
Litharg. auri. ʒij. *mercur. sub. corrosiv.* ʒj. *acet.*
 ʒx. Infuse them for twelve Hours in a Tin
 Vessel, often stirring them about; after set-
 tling, pour off the limpid Liquor. When used,
 drop

drop in some Drops of Oil of Tartar per deliquium, till it grows white like Milk. "For the same Purpose you may use also Alumina-
tum Batean. Universals being rightly pre-
mised."



C H A P. XI.

Or the Eleventh brief Collection of
DISEASES.

Of Cutaneous Distempers.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Art. II48



LACKNESS of the *Blackness of*
Skin is either *native* or *the Skin.*
accidental, the first is
incurable; the latter,
which is contracted by

the burning Heat of the Sun, is taken away
with the Juice of Citrons; the same is done by *The Cure.*

Spir. vin. camphorat.; also with *Tinct. benzoës.*

Sometimes Cosmetick odoriferous Soaps are
required by delicate Persons, such as the
following, *Rx. Sapon. venet. ℥ij. amygd. amar.*
nucleor. persic. excort. āā ʒij. pulv. rad. ireos flor.
aron. āā ʒj. sal. tart. ʒss. ambraë gris. mosch. cum
spiritu rosar. solut. āā ℥ss. Zibet. gr. v. cum q. f.
essentia benzoës f. massa, in the form of Soap.

"The following is a very famous Cosmetick,

"*Rx. Flor. bismuth. ʒij. unguent. pomat. albiss.*
E

“ & fragrantiff. ʒvj. ol. rhod. gut. ij. m. as also
 “ *arcanum cosmeticum.*”

Lentigo's.

Art. 1149. Lentigo's are Spots obscurely yellow, of the Bigness of a Lent-Seed, defoiling the Face, Neck and Hands; they stick most firm or stubbornly in the Skin, nor are they easily cured in those, who have been troubled with them any Time. *Virgins Milk, ol. tart. per deliquium, ol. myrrh. per deliq. cum albumine ov. parat. &c.* are used by some to take them away.

The Cure.

Ephelides.

Art. 1150. *Ephelides* are brown and sometimes rough Spots in the Skin, common to Women, which chiefly disfigure the Forehead, sometimes the Cheeks, nay the Neck and Hands, they spread long and broad sometimes as the Palm of the Hand; they chiefly affect Women with Child, in which they are also distinguished by the other Signs of Child-bearing.

Liver spots.

Art. 1151. Liver-spots are of an obscure yellow Colour, sometimes almost as broad as the Palm of the Hand, sometimes less with a sort of Asperity of the Skin; they first seize the Neck, Breast, and Back, and often the Hands, with a singular Itching. They are cured as Lentigoes. (1149.)

Sudamina.

Art. 1152. “*Sudamina, or Papulæ Sudorum, appear in the Neck, Breast and Hands, &c. occasioned by a cholerick Sweat exasperating the Skin. Schmitz.*” They are like Millet-Seeds, the proximate Cause is too sharp a Serum. *Ettmuller.*

ESSERE.

Effere.

Art. 1153. *Effere* is a sort of Tubercle not taken Notice of by Greek and Latin Authors; but

but is described by *Avicenna* and the *Arabians*, and is often found in our Regions. It is called *Effere*, *Sora*, and *Sare*, small Tubercles break out, tending to a Red, something hard, with considerable Itching, they suddenly seize the whole Body, just as if a Man was stung with *Bees*, *Wasps*, or bit with *Gnats*, or stung with *Nettles*, and are occasioned by cholerick and sharp Humours. These Tubercles most commonly in a short space of Time, without the Assistance of any Cure, usually go away of their own accord; and perhaps it is a Disease a little gentler and benigner, than the Eruption which we commonly call a *Rash*, or *Sydenham's* second Species of an *Erysipelas* (1168). In the Cure there is need of Circumspection and Caution, especially if a Fever is joined with it; for in the Diagnosticks, Prognosticks, and Cure of these sort of Eruptions, I have known Physicians of the first Note deceived.

Art. 1154. *Phlyctænæ* or *Phlyctenes*, are *Phlyctænæ*. small Blisters itching and hot, full of a limpid Serum, which usually arise betwixt the Fingers, and about the Wrists; sometimes they degenerate into a Scab and a Serpigo, they are cured as other cutaneous Eruptions.

Art. 1155. *Sirones* are Pustules in the Palms *Sirones*. of the Hands, and the Soles of the Feet, breaking out in the Summer-time, and are troublesome with a considerable Itching, occasioned by small Worms called *Sirones*, which may be taken out with a Needle; *Mercurial Ointments* and *Lotions* are to be used.

Art. 1156. *Vari*, are small and hard Tumours, from a Redness on the Top, at last growing white, they most commonly rise in the Neck and Face, of the Bigness of a Hemp-Seed. They generally seize young Persons of both

The Cure.

both Sexes inclined to Venery ; when a very great Redness is united, it is difficult enough to cure, and though the Pustles are removed, yet the Redness remains, to which if an Inflammation and Hoarseness are joined, it is a Sign of a Leprosy succeeding. *Lac. virginis, sacchar. saturni, essentia, benZoes, camphorata, &c.* may be used.

Art. 1157. *Lichen, Serpigo, and Herpes*, are Affections much like one another, differing only in Degrees.

Art. 1158. In a *Lichen* the Skin is rough with corroding Pustles here and there, with scaly Crusts, and a vast Itching spreading to the neighbouring Parts.

Of an HERPES.

TURNER'S Opinion.

A simple Herpes.

Art. 1159. A simple *Herpes* is when single Pustles (most commonly in the Face) arise ; they are whitish or yellow, and sharp pointed, with an inflamed Basis ; having discharged a Drop of Matter, which they contain, they dry up of their own accord.

Serpigo.

Art. 1160. The second sort of a *Herpes*, is *Serpigo*, which we commonly call a *Tetter*, or a *Ring-Worm*. Small Pustles grow together in Heaps, and sometimes of a round Figure, or Annular, with a considerable Pain and Itching. A *Serpigo* never comes to Digestion, but upon scratching runs down with a thin Humour.

The Cure.

Art. 1161. It is difficult to cure, for when it seems wholly to be extinguished, it usually breaks out again at certain times of the Year. The common People usually apply Ink ; but in a stubborn Distemper Universals ought to be premised ;

premised, the *Mineral purging Waters* do very well, and afterwards the following Liniment, Rx. *Unguent. rosat.* ʒj. *mercur. præcip.* ʒj. *Arcan. corallin.* ʒss. *ol. Rhod. gr.* ij. m. *lac sublimat.* is also very Effectual, as I have often experienced; but it is to be used with Caution, lest it should occasion an Inflammation. The following Lotion is commended by *Parey*, Rx. *Sulph. calcantb. alum. aā* ʒj. Macerate them in a sufficient quantity of *strong Vinegar* and strain the Liquor for a Lotion.

Art. 1162. The third sort of an Herpes, *Herpes Miliaris*, in *England* called the *Shingles*, it consists of a vast Number of small Pustles, breaking out in several parts of the Body, viz. the Neck, Breast, Loins, Thighs, &c. The place affected is a little inflamed, the Patient hath a slight Fever; white Pustles rise and are Suppurated, small round Crusts succeed like *Millet Seeds*, whence it takes its Name.

Art. 1163. In treating of this Distemper, *The Cure*, the curative Indications as to internal Remedies, are altogether the same as in an *Erysipelas*; care is to be taken chiefly, lest the Pustles should be struck back; therefore *Discutients* are convenient: The higher Pustles are to be cut off with Scizars, and *ceratum ex oleo & cerâ* is to be applied, to prevent the Cloaths sticking in them. In the Declination drying Medicines may be made use of, as *unguentum diapomphol. tutiæ*, or rather our *cerat. de lapide calaminari.* "The following application is looked upon as very effectual Rx. *Sem. smap. contus.* ʒiss. *vitriol. virid. in. q. s. aq. plantag. solut.* ʒij. *misce.* *Unguentum Herpeticum Bateanum* may be of use."

Of an ERYSIPELAS. Ch. III

Art. 1164. " Herpes miliaris is next kin to a Pfora, (says Wiseman) for which reason it requires Mercurial Catharticks and alteratives, for a rational Cure.

SCHMITZ'S Opinion.

A Corrodeing Herpes.

Art. 1165. A Corrodeing Herpes is a Pustulous Inflammation, with an Itching and Redness, Ulcerating the part into which it Creeps; it arises from the hottest Choler; it easily penetrates the whole Body, even to the Epidermis or Cuticle, where when it is retained, and does not transpire, it corrodes that part.

The Cure.

Art. 1166. Catharticks are frequently to be made use of. *Unguentum diapompholig. alb. rhasis*, and *Plates of Lead Macerated a long Time in aq. aluminosa* are good. If the Tumour is so sharp, that it occasions a Phagedænick Ulcer, which by no means gives way to the milder sort of Medicines, stronger are to be made use of; as *Arsenic. sublimat. apt. trit.* mixed with *Unguent. alb.* Lastly, if the Ulcer spreads more and more, *actual Caustery* is to be made use of.

Of an ERYSIPELAS.

SYDENHAM'S Opinion.

An Erysipelas.

Art. 1167. An Erysipelas or sacred Fire seizes any part of the Body; but especially the Face: The Patient is taken suddenly, in the beginning (the Country People call it *Plagnet struck*) the part affected Swells a little, with a great Pain and Redness, (and a great Heat) and is distinguished by a close order of small Pustles, which when the Inflammation is increased

increased, sometimes turn into small Blisters. The Mischief gradually spreads, and proceeds from place to place, and is attended with a Fever.

Art. 1168. There is another sort, though *Another sort of it.* it seldom happens, commonly arising from the drinking of too much Liquors that are Spirituous. A small Fever, which leads the Van, is presently followed by an eruption of Pustles almost all over the Body, which look like the *Stings of Nettles*, and sometimes rise up into Bladders, presently they go back again with an Itching scarce tollerable, but as often as they are scratched, they appear again.

Art. 1169. Bleeding is proper, and the *The Cure.* next Day a gentle *Purge*, and a *Paregorick* at Night. For external use *a discussing Fomentation*, and the following Mixture, Rx. Spirit. vin. t̄ss. theriac. androm. ʒij. pulv. piper. long. garyoph. aa. ʒij. m. brown Paper being wet with this mixture, let it be put about the part affected. The Blood in this Case is like Pleuritick Blood, and sometimes *Bleeding* is required two or three Times.

Art. 1170. The other Species is to be treated almost after the same manner, only that it wants not external Remedies.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Art. 1171. An *Erysipelas* gently pressed with the Finger, shews a white Spot, and immediately again grows Red, which is not in an *Inflammation.* Inflammation, unless it is pressed stronger. *Scorbutick* Persons are Subject to this Disorder.

Art. 1172. *Purging* is chiefly to be avoided - *The Cure.* *Bleeding* is most dangerous, for it is a cu-

A Caution.

taneous Distemper; and therefore it is to be begun and ended with Diaphoreticks, amongst which *Rob. Sambuci* is eminent, it is a powerful fudorifick, externally all unctuous Medicines, astringents, and those that are actually cold are to be avoided. *Spiritus Theriacalis camphoratus* is a commendable Medicine. *Erysipelas*'s treated with unctuous and mucilaginous Oyntments unadvisedly, presently occasion a succeeding Gangrene.

FREIND'S Opinion.

Purging in an
Erysipelas of
the Head.

Art. 1173. About purging in an *Erysipelas*, of Authors do not agree, but all they propose is doubtfully; and in the utmost danger of the Distemper, they either give no Advice, or full of timorousness and hesitation; but I think my self sufficiently instructed by experience, that I may pronounce in an *Erysipelas of the Head*, when by an affection of the Brain a Coma is occasioned, a Dilirium, a distention of the Nerves, either that there is no hopes of recovery at all, or that Purgatives are especially to obtain there. Nor that in these difficulties we are to wait (which we also experience in the *Small-Pox*) till either the Fever is abated, or the Tumour is subsided. For to strive against the Fever with Cordials, or refrigerating Medicines, to apply Topicks, what does it at last amount to, but to trifle till the Patient dyes in the middle of the Course of Cure? The Learned Author gives a singular Example of Practice of this kind. *De Febris commentar.* vij. p. 117. which see.

A Collection of Opinions.

Art. 1174. For an *Erysipelas* to be struck inwards, is not good; but from within, outwards is good, (says *Hippocrates*).

Art. 1175. The following Epithem, is com- *An Epithem.*
mended by *Barbette*, R. *Trochisc. alb. rhas.* ʒj.
camphor. ʒj. *sp. vin.* ʒj. *aq. sambuc.* ʒvi. f. mix-
tura. let *Linnen Cloths* be wet with this, and
applied warm, and renewed, as often as dry.

Art. 1176. *D. Turner*, much commends a *Sydenham's*
Mixture of *ol. sambuc. & aq. calcis cum pauco mixture vin-*
spiritu vini camphorat. He thinks *Sydenham's* *dicated.*
mixture too hot, but I believe he talks without
experience; for it is really a Medicine in this
Distemper, not enough to be praised, as I have
often experienced for these twenty Years. A
Cataplasma ex fimo vaccini is very good to ease
Pain.

Art. 1177. In a *Symptomatic Erysipelas*, *A Symptoma-*
the following Liniment is good, R. *ol. sambu-* *tick Erysipelas.*
cin. lixiv. ten. aū p. æ. let them be shaken to-
gether along while in a Viol, till they unite in
an Ointment: *Fuller's Lotion ad Erysipelas* is
very good, which the Author commends by
his own Experience. (See *Effere*, 1153.)

Of a P S O R A.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Art. 1178. The Scab is either moist, which *A moist and*
appears under the form of cutaneous Ulcers; *dry Scab.*
or dry, which represents a dried and thicken-
ed *Sanies*.

Art. 1179. The moist is easier Cured than *The Curc.*
the dry; it is to be purged with *Hellebor* and
F 3 *Mercurials*;

Mercurials ; *absorbents* and *sudorificks* prepared of *Antimony* are good, *decoct. è lignis, viperina, rob. sambuc.* &c. externally Medicines are good made ex *saturno, mercurio, sulphure, calce viv. camphorâ, nicotianâ, litharg.* &c. Rx. *Unguent. nicotian.* ʒss. *flor. sulph.* ʒij. *mercur. dulc.* ʒj. *ol. hyperic.* q. f. m. Baths also are convenient of proper *Herbs* and *Roots*, (boiled in a small Lixivium) See more in the Chapter of Infants Distempers. (1561.)

CELSUS's Opinion.

A Psora what.

Art. 1180. The Scab (or Psora) is a Red hardness of the Skin, out of which the Pustles arise, some are moister, some dryer: A Sanies is discharged from some of them, which make a continual itching exulceration, and spreads in some quick, in some it Totally goes off, but in others, returns at certain times of the

A Prognostick.

Year. The suffer it is, and the more it itches, the more difficult it is to Cure; wherefore the Greeks call that *ἀγρία* that is, *Wild.* " In " younger Years, it often preserves them from " other Distempers, or Heals, or Cures them; " if it continues long, it may degenerate into " a Leprosy; in Old Men it is stubborn and " hard to Cure; the dry is harder to Cure " than the moist; which arises from the internal fault of the Humours or Viscera; and " most commonly breaks out critically; it is " not to be hindered, nor to be repelled inward. "

WILLIS's Opinion.

What Parts it Effects.

Art. 1181. A Psora or Scab is an Eruption of Pustles all over the Body, especially about the

Ch. II. Of a P S O R A.

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the Joynts of the Limbs, and betwixt the Fingers, proceeding from a salt and sharp Humour, by reason of a great Itching occasioning a necessity of Scratching. No infection *Contageous.* of any Distemper (except the *Plague*) is more certainly and sooner propagated and spread than the Scab or *Psora*.

Art. 1182. After *Bleeding*, the following *The Cure.* Medicated drink is most useful, *Rx. rad. polypod. querc. lapath. acut. aa ʒiij. sen. opt. ʒiv. epithym. turbith. mechoacan. aa ʒij. santal. citr. ʒj. sem. coriandr. ʒvj.* prepare them according to Art and make a Bag, for four Gallons of Beer; after five or six Days, let it be drawn, and take twelve Ounces every Morning, or thereabouts, for eight or ten Days. For external use, *Sulphur* seems to have a sort of specifick Virtue in this Distemper, and is the basis of almost all Liniments, *Rx. Axung. porcin. ʒiv. flor. sulph. ʒss. pulv. zinzib. ʒss. ol. tart. per deliq. q. f. f. Unguent.* to which some drops of *ol. rhod.* may be added for smells sake, Oynments of *argent. viv.* are dangerous. There is yet an easier and more elegant method of curing the Scab, to wit, *to wear a Shirt four or five Days, boyled in Spring Water and Powder of Sulphur and dried*; for so the Distemper is usually Cured without bathing, or nastiness or any ill smell. Poor People may take Brimstone in Milk inwardly.

A Collection of Opinions.

Art. 1183. *Borellus* for poor People and Soldiers, commands only washing with *Black-Black Soap.* Soap, but it must presently be washed off, lest it excoriate the Skin.

Art. 1184. *Rx. Pulp. subtilissim. rad. bellebori Rad. bellebor. albi. q. v. flor. lact. q. f. m. f. Unguentum.* It *alb.*

occasions a sharp Pain, and sometimes an Inflammation; and therefore the least convenient; but it almost certainly heals the Distemper, where it may be used. *A decoction of the same Root*, is perhaps a safer, and a more elegant Medicine.

Animalcules.

Art. 1185. Some have thought, by the intollerable Itching attending this Distemper, that *animalcules* are the cause and constitute the basis of the Distemper; from whence they believed that the *Contagion* was so easily communicated; but we have not found any thing certain as to this matter, except what is delivered by *D. Bononius Philos. Transact. N^o 283.* who (if Credit is to be given to him) hath put the matter out of doubt; for he, in the place cited, hath described the Animalcule in outward Figure like a Tortoise, and hath given the Picture of it, and by scrutiny, hath found Eggs, from whence they are produced by Generation as fast as Lice. The Curious may see the Place.

Salivation.

Art. 1186. In an inveterate Distemper not giving way to other Medicines, a Salivation may be raised.

Stronger Medicines.

Art. 1187. The best Medicine in the Shops is *unguentum ex oxylapatho*. The most powerful are Baths, and *Barbett's Liniment*, Internally, *Æthiop. mineral. bezoar. mineral. caru. viperin. antimon. diaphor. tinct. antimon. decoct. è lignis gum. guaiac. &c.* outwardly *unguentum herpeticum, unguentum psoricum mercuriale, lotio mercurialis*; these last are to be used with caution.

Of an IMPETIGO.

WILLIS's Opinion.

Art. 1188. An Impetigo hath various *What.*
 Names, It is called *Lichen, vitiligo, lepra*
græcorum, &c. First little lumps or red Pustles, *It's description.*
 sometimes single, sometimes a great many gathered together, rise in several parts of the Body, but especially the Arms and Legs; to which single new ones are joyned, and creeping broader, they spread themselves into an Orb or Circle; the Superficies of every one of these appears a little White and Scaly, if scratched, the Scales fall off, and often a thin ichor ouzes out, which is presently dried up, and hardens again into a scaly Crust. This Distemper sometimes infects single Members, the rest of the Parts being untouched; and is of a middle kind, betwixt a *Scab* and a *Leprosy*; it differs from the *former*, as to the shape of the Pustles; for in a *Psora*, they are almost every where single, and though in a small Compass, are remote from one another; *here* a great many conglobated, and almost in Branches, break out separated by great Intervals. A *Leprosy* is much worse, and horrid, *viz.* Crusty and Scaby, continued every where, and spread over the whole Body. *Differs from a Psora and Leprosy.*

Art. 1189. An Impetigo is very difficult to *The Cure.*
 Cure, and is most commonly incurable, if it degenerates into a Leprous disorder. Almost *Powerful Medicines.*
 very powerful Medicines, only take place in Cureing this Distemper, as *Bleeding, Mercurial Catharticks, Whey (medicated) Steel Waters expressed Juices of Herbs, decoct. è lignis, chalybeate Medicines, Salivation, &c.* It often succeeds

succeeds or happens upon the Venereal Distemper or the Scurvy. Bathing sometimes does harm; I have known a great many not very bad of an *Impetigo*, who going to *Bath*, have returned wholly Lepers. I have often found the purging Waters do a great deal of Service against a slight *Impetigo*, but *Tunbridge Waters* are better, &c. but above all *Viperine Medicines* in this Distemper, as also in an *Elephantiasis* and the *Leprosy* it self have very powerful Effects. Amongst Topicks, Baths, or Liniments made of *Liquid Pitch*, are far to be preferred to any others whatever, forms of both kinds are laid down by the Author. The strongest are *Mercurial Oynments*.

Art. 1190. "How much in the cure of this Distemper, washing the whole Body in the Sea itself, and Swimming often and long in Salt Water, is Serviceable, is an Experiment sufficiently known, and approved by the most skilful Physicians."

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

A Leprosy.

The Diagon-
fick.

Art. 1191. A *Leprosy* is a Kin to a confirmed *Scurvy*; for it is the highest and most stubborn degree of a *scorbutick Scab*; but in a *Leprosy*, there is a far greater corruption of the Nutritious Juice, than in the *Scab*, for as much as not only the Skin, but the *Fleshy* parts that lye under it are *Ulcerated*; the *Wild* and inveterate *Scab*, usually degenerates into a *Leprosy*. The Contagion is sometimes propagated to the third and fourth Generation. Amongst the external Signs, the Skin appears, sometimes tending to a *Livid* or black Colour, sometimes yellowish and a red inclining to Black. Exposed to the Air, it is presently *Wrinkled*,
exasperated

exasperated and grows Cold, the whole appears unctuous, so that Water sprinkled upon it will scarce stick to it, it gradually grows thick, and is rendered Wrinkled and Rough. It looks as if sprinkled with Bran, sometimes Purple, sometimes Whiteish, as if it were crufted over with Lime, especially in the Face, and is deformed with a great many, nodosities, soft Tubercles without Pain, especially behind the Ears, about the Forehead, the Chin, and Limbs, and is affected with a *Morpheo* or *Scurf*, *Impetigoes*, and a stiff dry *Scab* and other *Pustles*; (and for the rest of the Diagnostick Signs, consult the Author, P. 587.)

Art. 1192. An inveterate *Leprosy* is incurable; the Blood in a *Leprosy* is foetid and blackish; a *Serpigo* and *Impetigo* amongst the Fingers and Toes, with small Hairs growing up, is a bad Sign. The Prognosticks.

Art. 1193. It is to be Cured as the *Lues Venerea*. *Viperine* Medicines are the best. *Baths* and Bathing hot are useful. The Cure.

TURNER'S Opinion.

Art. 1194. The *Leprosy* of the *Greeks* is not so frequent amongst us, or malignant as amongst Foreigners, where the Hospitals of *St. Lazarus* are built, that by reason of the fatal Contagion of the Distemper, those that are infected may be kept from Mankind. *Ambrose Parey*, takes Notice that it is to be found in some parts of *Germany*, but more frequently in *Spain*, and all over *Africa*, and in some parts of *France*. In what places most common.

Art. 1195. The *Leprosy* most commonly breaks out first about the Elbows and Knees, and

Of an IMPETIGO. Ch. II.

and presently spreads further, and gradually shows itself all over the Body.

Art. 1196. An hereditary and an inveterate *Leprosy* are altogether incurable. To cure this Distemper, the Antients and Moderns joyntly commended *Viperine Medicines*, also preparations of *Antimony*, *Mercury* and *Sulphur*, *guaiacum*, *rad. oxylapath. polypod. epithem. &c.* *Jacobus Dorvynetus* mightily extols the Virtues of a *Decoction corticis ulmi*, drank with white Wine for a long Time, and asserts that it is a certain Remedy; it may be seen in *Bates's Dispensatory*. Though almost all Authors speak so much in praise of *Viperine Medicines*, yet *Fernelius* and *Palmarius* affirm that they are altogether useless, especially in hot Constitutions. *Salivation* it self, is found unable to Root this most stubborn Distemper quite out. Amongst the rest I usually apply the following Liniment R. Unguent. è flor. aurant. ʒj. mercur. præcip. alb. ʒiss. camphor. ʒss. vitriol. alb. ust. ʒj. M. " Our Author has a great Number " of forms, collected out of the best Authors, " and indeed hath writ very Learnedly and " Handsomely of cutaneous Distempers. "

Salivation.

From the Famous *Deodatus in Fabricius*

HILDANUS.

The Description of an Elephantiasis.

Art. 1197. The *Elephantiasis of the Greeks*, or the *Leprosy of the Arabians*, is a contagious Distemper defoiling the Bodies with a great many Disorders. They break out either in the Skin of the Face, or the Fore-head, or the Cheeks, or the Elbow, the Thighs, Hands and Feet, with Tubercles easily moveable and without Pain, and tending from a Lividness to a Red, and making

making a horrid Appearance; in the Mouth, in the Palate, and in the Fauces about the Root of the Tongue, Tubercles arise sometimes Yellowish, sometimes Livid; betwixt the Toes, or in the Soles of the Feet, especially in the thick and hard Part of it, also in other Parts of the Limbs Ulcers break out; these Ulcers and Fissures penetrate the true Skin, grow broad, and creep farther with callous and swell'd Lips, and being hurt easily grow Bloody, though without Pain; Ulcers also prey upon the Nostriis, Tumours are formed in the Ambit of the Ears, the Lips grow thick, the Hands and the Feet are very much puffed up and swelled.

E T T M U L L E R ' s Opinion.

Art. 1198. The *Elephantiasis* of the *Arabians*, is so called, because the Skin appears tumid, wrinkled and rough; it sometimes seizes old Men that indulge themselves too much with Wine. It is a red Tumour of the Feet (and Legs,) livid or blackish, with various Ulcers, out of which a sharp limpid Serum flows; sometimes also only scaly Crusts affect the whole Feet. *The Leprosy is universal.* This Affection is most commonly Critical, and therefore Care is to be taken, in using external Repellents, lest you should occasion a worse Distemper. *The Distemper described.*

T U R N E R ' s Opinion.

Art. 1199. *Elephantiasis*, or the *Leprosy* of *the Arabians*, is a Distemper scarce known, at least now-a-days, in our Regions. It is elegantly described by *Aretæus*, it takes its Name (says

(says he) from its foul and deform'd Aspect, from the unequal Protuberance of the Parts, and the thickness and roughness of the Skin interspersed here and there with Wrinkles and Fissures, and tumid Lips, in some Measure resembling the Skin of an *Elephant*. We have seen a Beggar lying in the Fields, near *London*, miserably afflicted with this Distemper.

Incurable.

Art. 1200. This Distemper is called by Authors, *Leontiasis* and *Satyriasis*, and by reason of the greatness of the Distemper, is acknowledged by most Physicians altogether Incurable. Remedies fit for the Leprosy of the *Greeks*, if any others, are of Service here. *Decoct. ulmi. Pharm. Bat.* it causes most stinking Sweats (says the Author) and drank with White Wine, it cures an *Elephantiasis* and *Leprosy* of the *Greeks*.

TOWNE'S Opinion.

Common among the Ethiopians.

Art. 1201. In the *Caribee Islands* the *Æthiopian* Slaves (and some of the Inhabitants of another Colour) are subject to an *Elephantiasis*; it commonly succeeds some other violent Distemper; and it is wont chiefly to happen to those, who out of Necessity have the Misfortune to live upon unwholsome Food. Here follows the Description of the Distemper, which may be seen in the Author; almost the same with that mentioned by *Aretæus*. The Distemper being perfectly formed, the Person is otherwise well, nor perceives any Inconveniency, only the troublesome Burthen of a monstrous Leg, with which however we have known some continue to do hard Service for twenty Years. An *Elephantiasis*, one Leg being

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ing cut off usually invades the other in a little Time.

Of BURNS.

From *Pavius* in *Hildanus*.

Art. 1202. Burning is a Soluon of Continuity of the Cuticle and the Skin itself most commonly, and sometimes of the musculous Flesh, Veins, Arteries, Nerves, &c. by the Violence of Fire; this Burning is presently succeeded with a very sharp Pain, Inflammation and Pustles; and if the Burn is deep, and the Body of an ill Habit, it easily degenerates into a most foetid and malignant Ulcer. *The Definition.*

Art. 1203. There are three Degrees of a Burn: In the first Degree the Skin is Red, the Pain is very sharp and pricking, as if the Skin was rubbed with Nettles, presently the Place is puffed up and Pustles rise, in which clear and white Water is contained, and at last the Cuticle is seperated; the first and chief Business is, to hinder Pustles from rising, and this is done by dipping the Place burnt as soon as possible in Oil or hot Water, or holding it to the Fire; for Fire is the Antidote of the Mischief done by burning, hence Onions bruised in a Mortar with Salt, and a little Soap attract the Fire to itself. *The first Degree.*

Art. 1204. In the second Degree, the part is presently puffed up, grows red, is painful, burns, and the very moment Pustles rise, and the Patient complains of a stretching of the Skin; for it is contracted and thickened by the force of the Fire. In this case where the true Skin is burnt and contracted; not Onions, Salt, Soap, &c. are to be applied, but emollien *The Cure.*

lient Remedies, Hot and Moist; the following Oyntment may be put upon the place Burnt. Rx. Unguent. basil. ʒj. ol. ros. lilior. alb. aā ʒss. vitel. ov. N^o ij. misce. and a defensative being applyed, the part affected is to be wrap'd up in a Bandage wet in *Oxycrate*; *Saffron* may be added to the forementioned Ointment or also *Opium*, in extreme Pain.

The Third Degree.

Art. 1205. In the *Third Degree*, the very Moment whilst the burning Matter adhere to the Body, the Skin presently turns Black, or at least Livid, and hath but an obtuse Sense, if it be pricked with a Penknife; for it is a hard and dried Crust, when that falls off, there remains a deep and foul Ulcer.

The Cure.

Art. 1206. The *Third Degree* is very dangerous; for there is fear of a *Gangrene*, in which all about the *Eschar*, in several places must be made Incisions even to the Flesh, and that ought to be done the first or second Day; this being done, the Ointment prescribed in the second Degree may be applyed, a *Defensative*, &c. *Bleeding* is convenient for revulsion's sake. But the following fomentation hath the Power to ease the Pain, softening the Skin and promoting Suppuration, Rx. Rad. alth. ʒij. sem. cydon. fœnugr. aā ʒss. flor. cham. melilot. aā Mj. coq. in aq. font. q. s. pro fotu (and add *Spirit of Wine*.) But if the Burn is so great, that it degenerates into a *Gangrene*, we are to proceed cautiously and with Judgment, and always something is to be applyed, that resists Putrefaction.

The Blisters to be Cut.

Art. 1210. The Pustles in all Burns are presently to be cut in the beginning, that the Sharp and hot Water may be discharged.

Burns of the Eyes.

Art. 1211. In burns of the Eyes *defensatives* are to be applyed to the Forehead and Temples;

Temples; the Fluxion of humours to the Part, is to be restrained by *Bleeding* and all possible Means; let Womens Milk mixed with *aq. rosar.* be continually dropped into the Eyes, and apply the following Cataplasim, *Rx. Pulp. pomor. assat. ʒij. farin. fænugr. ʒij. bord. ʒj. coq. in lacte vaccin. & f. cataplasma, cui add. croc. ʒss.* In the mean time let Universals be rightly instituted. In all Burns, where the Pain is violent and beyond bearing, a Cataplasim may be apply'd, *ex mic. panis. alb. in lacte. coct. cum pauco croco & opio,* to mitigate the Pain for a Time at the least, but in burns of the Eyes we are to be cautious of *Opium.* Pidgeons Blood warm from the Animal is reckoned an excellent *Anodyne.*

Art. 1212. A great deal of care is to be taken lest an ugly Cicatrix should be left after the Cure of the Burn, and that this inconvenience may be prevented from the beginning to the latter end of the Cure, *emollients* are to be used, and afterwards a thick plate of Lead anointed with Mercury, is to be applied. *Of preventing an ugly Cicatrix.*

Art. 1213. If the Face is burnt with Gunpowder, and grains of Powder stick in the Skin, the Powder is presently to be drawn out, as much as possible, with a Needle or some sharp Instrument; but if the Surgeon is not called in the beginning, so that the Skin already is Cicatrized and black Spots are left in it, it is necessary to ulcerate the Skin again with a Vesicatory. *The Face burnt with Gunpowder.*

Art. 1214. Fire from Lightning, is the most Vehement and Dangerous of all, it contains some Supernatural faculties in it, with which an Animal sometimes is presently killed. If the external Parts are hurt, they are to be healed according to the degree of Burning, as *Burns by Lightning.*

in other Cures, only that Medicines that resist Putrefaction and relax, the *Eschar* have no place here ; but the *Eschars* are presently to be cut off with a Knife ; and the best *Cordials* are to be given inwardly.

SYDENHAM'S Opinion.

*The Virtues of
Spirits of Wine*

Art. 1215. Of all the Medicines whatever yet have been invented, *Spirit of Wine* easily gains the pre-eminence in Burns, since it defends the subjacent Skin from all Putrefaction, and preserves it, and by that means presently performs the Cure, and promotes digestion, which very slowly runs through its Stages, viz. if linnen Cloaths dipped in *Spirit of Wine*, are presently applyed to the parts hurt with scalding Water, Gunpowder or the like, as soon as the mischief is done, and the same moistened with the said Spirit, are repeated, till the Pain from the Fire is quite vanished, and afterwards only twice in a Day.

A Collection of Opinions.

Several Remedies.

Art. 1216. In superficial Burns (says Turner) I commonly apply *ol. lini.* & *aq. calc.* shaked together, or *ol. sambuc.* & *alb. ovor.* The watry Bladders are to be Cut, and *unguentum diapomph.* or which is better *ceratum nostrum de lapide calaminari* to be applyed to the Parts excoriated. The same Cerat (serving a great many Intentions) is also good in the second degree of Burns. And really it is a Medicine exceeding all Praise, not only in this Case, but also in curing Wounds and Ulcers. There is an Example in the Author of the Cure of a very grievous Burn, in which the whole
Practice

Practice is handsomely Illustrated. A Surgeon may consult the Book. " Where many Parts " or the whole Body is burnt, the Patients " seldom recover, but dye miserable by the " violence of the Symptoms. *Wiseman* com- Some common; " mends a Cataplasme ex *fimo equino* to draw " out the Fire. *Calx viva* often washed with " *ol. lini.* or *Hyperici*, also *ceratum ex cerussa* " & *ol. lini.*, *Sp. vini. camphorat.* &c. are vul- " ger Remedies, but not to be contemned. " The following is Mr. *Boyle's*, R. *Sacchar.* " *saturn.* ʒss. *acet. vin. alb. opt.* ʒiv. f. *solutio*, " then add *ol. sambucin.* q. f. to make an Oint- " ment.



C H A P. XII.

Or the Twelfth brief Collection of
DISEASES.

Of Tumours in General.

Art. 1217.  NEVER saw a De- The Definition finition of a Tumour, of a Tumour. but what was in some part Erroneous; wherefore I offer the following. A Tumour in General is a præternatural Magnitude of any Part, or of the whole Body, increased by a Distempered bulk.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Three Species
of Tumours.

Art. 1218. Tumours properly so called, proceed either from Stagnation, that is the Passage of the Fluids hindered, or by gradual Congestion, where the Tumours are bred as if by a Secretion made; or lastly by a breeding and collection of a new Humour in the Part. We have Examples of the first Species in Phlegmone's, Oedematous Tumours, Flatulent, &c. Critical Tumours are bred gradually by Congestion; by the breeding of a new Humour in the part, Tophi, Cancers, Ganglions, all Tumours incised, &c. are produced.

Curative In-
tentions.

Art. 1219. As to remedies, the applications in general for Tumours are of three kinds, or may be divided into three Classes (according to so many intentions of Cure) Resolvents, Discutients, and Suppuratives, repellents being justly laid aside by the best Practitioners.

Resolvents of
the first De-
gree.

Art. 1220. Resolvents, emollients, or attenuants of the first Degree are, radices & herbæ malv. alth. mercurial. violar. lilior. alb. parietar. flor. melilot. sem. lini, fœnugr. caricæ pingues, uvæ passæ, axungia, medulla, ol. amygd. dulc. lilior. alb. unguent. dialth. &c.

Of the second
Degree.

Art. 1221. Resolvents of the second Degree, are radices & herb. apii, puleg. cepæ cost. chærefolii, sambuci, cicut. scabios. flor. hyper. croci, sambuci, chamæm. adeps anserin. ursin. gum. tacamahac. styrac. liquid. terebinth. farin. fabar. sperma ceti, ol. cham. amygd. amar. hyperic, laurin. empl. de cicutâ cum ammoniac. diachylon. &c.

Of the third
Degree.

Art. 1222. Resolvents of the third Degree, are radices et herb. bryon. cucumer. agrest. raphan.

phan. cepæ crud. asari, scill. absynth. centaur. min. nicotian. sem. sinap. erucæ, cymini, gum. ammoniac. galban. bdell. sagapen. opopanax. elem. myrrh. nidus hirundin. spir. urinæ, armoniaci, spir. vini, fermentum, ol. lateritium, scorpiolum, terebinth. lumbricorum, nicotianæ, petroleum, bals. sulph. Unguentum martiatum, diachylon cum gummi, oxycroc. diasulphuris, de cicuta cum ammoniaco, de ranis cum mercurio. Various compositions may be made out of the forementioned Simples, Fomentations, Cataplasms, &c.

Art. 1223. *Discutients* are of a Kin to the *Discutients*. forementioned, (nay most Simples and Compounds of the Resolvents of the third Degree are *Discutients*) such as the following, *radices fœniculi, ireos, aristolochia rotund. cucumér. asinin. pyreth. zinZib. flor. sambuci, plantæ aromaticæ, organ. puleg. thym. majoran. rosmarin. absynth. salvia, ruta, sabin. lavend. hyssop. abrotan. flor. cham. melilot. lavend. salv. croci, anthos, bacc. junip. lauri. NM. mac. &c. aromata, sem. anethi, cymini. fœnic. rutæ, sinapeos, castor, camphora, ol. lumbric. cham. cymini. anisi, spicæ, terebinth. succini, sulphuris, stercora animalium, &c.* Out of the forementioned Simples you may make Fomentations, Cataplasms, &c. The following Cataplasim powerfully discusses, R. *Fol. laur. rorismarin. rut. aa Mj. flor. cham. sambuc. summit. aneth. aa Mfs. coq. in aq. & vin aa. p. æ. ad mollitiem, deinde, add. far. fabar. furfur. stercor. vaccini. aa ʒiij. mellis iv. m. f. Cataplasma.* " The following " Fetus is very discussing, R. *Summit. hyperici absynth. centaur. min. aa Mij. flor. cham. sambuc. aa p. ij. bac. junip. lauri, aa ʒiss. coq. in lixiv. ten. ʒvj. ad. ʒiv. in colatur.* " *dissolv.*

" *dissolv. sal. armoniac. crud. ʒj.* and in the
 " time of use add *sp. vin. commun. ℥j.*

Internal Dia-
phoreticks.

Art. 1224. With these externals, internal Diaphoreticks, taken out of the number of Alkalies are very convenient.

Suppuratives.

Art. 1225. Lastly, *Suppuratives* are Medicines, which render Suppuration easier and quicker; the more eminent are the following, *radix alth. lilior. alb. brionia, cepæ coctæ, alli sub cineribus cocti, herb. malvæ, alth. flor. mel. chamæm. croci sem. lini, fænugr. far. bord. tritici, mic. panis alb. carica pingues, gum. ammoniac. oleum lilior. alb. chamæmil. unguent. alth. fermentum acre, sapo venetus, stercus bovium, &c.* The following Cataplasim is very effectual, *R. Rad. alth. lilior. alb. aa ʒij. fol. malv. Mj. pulv. sem. lini ʒj.* when they are boiled soft, add *cep. sub cineribus assat. ʒvj. Unguent. basil. ol. lilior. alb. q. f. m. f. f. a. Cataplasma.* Above all Milk is a good Suppurative, in which *sapo venetus* is boiled, more or less according to the Indications, this applyed with doubled Cloaths, wonderfully ripens and opens Abscesses.

A Phlegmone
what.

Art. 1226. A Phlegmone or Inflammation is a Tumour resisting the touch with Tension, Redness, a beating Pain, and a burning Heat; sometimes genuin consisting of pure Blood, sometimes Spurious, approaching nearer to an Erysipelas, or oedematous Tumours, or Schirrhous; all Inflammations are either insensibly discussed, or Suppurated, or ill treated degenerate into a Gangrene.

Prognosticks.

The Cure.

Art. 1227. Internally *sudorificks of the alkaline Tribe*, are convenient; and all those things may be conveniently used here, which are good in a Pleurisy. v. g. *Sperma ceti* with *antimon. diaphoret.* adding some *volatile salts.*
 externally

externally in the beginning, a decoction of Sulphur in Urine, which is commended by Paracelsus, also stercus vaccinum, equinum, &c. If it is Erysipelatous, spir. vini camphorat. cum flor. sambuci. incott. is convenient. In great burning Heat, oily Medicines are strictly to be avoided. If it cannot be disscussed with the abovementioned Medicines, it is to be brought to Suppuration with proper Medicines, already recited; and when it is ripe, unless it breaks of its own accord, the abscess is to be opened either with a Lancet or a Caustick *ex lixivio de sapone & calce viv. in lapidem simul coctis*; and afterwards to be deterged, and healed; the following Liniment answers all intentions, R. Terebinth. clar. ʒj. mel. ros. ʒvj. bals. peruv. vitel. ov. solut. ʒfs. m. f. *Linimentum digestivum*.

Art. 1228. Very often by the coagulation of the Milk in the Breasts, or what otherwise Stagnates by a vitious acidity, an Inflammation of the Breasts happens in Women giving Suck; but this is sometimes Erysipelatous; it is attended with Tumour, Pain, Redness, &c. All Inflammations of the Breasts are dangerous, because they most commonly tend into Abscesses, and thence into sanious Ulcers; sometimes also into Fistulas; if they terminate not in Abscesses, they are indurated into Scirrhus's, which easily degenerate into Cancers; for Inflammations of the Breasts, especially proceeding from coagulated Milk, can seldom be disscussed.

Art. 1229. It is to be observed in General in all Distempers of the Breasts, that the Breast being disordered is seldom made Sound, except the other that is Sound is dried up; for while the Milk flows to one Breast, it flows

An Inflammation of the Breasts.

The Cure.

Inflammation of the Testes. Ch. 12.

also to the other, and so exasperates the Mischief. *Aq. calcis vivæ*, if any thing else, always takes away the Inflammation, resolves and discusses it. One of the most experienced remedies for an Inflammation of the Breasts, is a Cataplasm made of the Flowers, *viz. Ex farinâ fabarum, lupinorum, & lentium in oxycrato coctis & subactis*, and mixed with a little white of an Egg; *Emp. de spermate ceti Mynsicht. Emp. de cicutâ*, &c likewise resolve Inflammations. But these Tumours are seldom discussed, and therefore it is safer to promote Suppuration.

Art. 1230. " When the Tumour is hard
 " without Inflammation, the following cerate
 " is convenient. *R. Summit. absynth. pulv. ʒij.*
 " *sem lentium, fænugr. fæniculi āā ʒj. succ. hy-*
 " *oscyam. cicut. āā ʒij. unguent. dialtheæ ʒij.*
 " *axung. anatis, anseris āā ʒj. sevi cervin. ʒij.*
 " *syrac. liquid. ʒss. ceræ q. f. f. ceratum.* *Ci-*
 " *cuta* applied by it self heats too much, and
 " Ulcerates the Skin, but boiled in Wine, and
 " bruised with hogs Lard, softens these hard
 " Tumours. *Wiseman.*

An Inflam-
mation of
the Testicles.

Art. 1231, An Inflammation of the Testicles often happens, by a Blow or violent Bruise by Riding; it is attended with violent Pains, and sometimes Convulsions (and Vomiting) and sometimes there is fear of a Gangrene, unless it is presently discussed; sometimes it terminates in an Abscess.

The Cure.

Art. 1232. As to the Cure, *Bleed* plentifully as soon as possible, and give a *lenient* and *emollient Glyster*; Internals ought to be the same, as in other Inflammatory Distempers. Externally to discuss and dissolve the Tumour the most experienced is a Cataplasm *ex. farin. fabar.* boiled in *oxycrate* and applied, *sem. cymini*,

cymini may be also conveniently added, also *flor. cham. et melilot.* and it will be more Discutient; if the Tumour cannot be discussed, it is to be *Suppurated* with the milder Digestives. An Inflammation ill Cured, most commonly terminates in a Scirrhus, and sometimes degenerates into a Cancer, especially if attended with acute Pain; in this Case *discutients* are to be used, but especially *Emp. de cicutâ cum ammoniac.* is advantageous. *It degenerates into a Scirrhus or Cancer.*

Art. 1233. A Furuncle, which we call a *Boil*, is a small Inflammation in the outward Parts, tending into a sharp Tubercle, not above the bigness of a Pidgeons Egg, with a Redness and Pain, sometimes with a very Violent one, as if a hot Coal was put to it. *Of a Furuncle.*

Art. 1234. "Furuncles most commonly *How to be handled.*
 "are void of danger, they most commonly
 "demonstrate a firm Constitution, discharging
 "the peccant Matter outwards. To repel,
 "it is a Crime; they cannot be discussed,
 "nor ought; they oftener Suppurate of their
 "own accord, and opened they heal of themselves;
 "if not they may be healed with a little *Balsam. Peruv.* If they are *habitual*
 "they must be prevented by internal Alteratives,
 "for which purpose *rosmarinus*, also *radix bardanæ*
 "are supposed by some to be Specificks."

SENNERTUS'S. Opinion.

Art. 1235. The Gums are sometimes Inflamed (which the *Grecians* call *Parulis*) with Pain, and suffer Apostems, which terminate in Ulcers, sometimes a Cancer, Fistulas, and a Gangrene. The mischief appears of it self, *Prognostick.*
 which except it is relieved by seasonable help, terminates

terminates in Apostems and long standing Ulcers, nay sometimes in a Gangrene, or a Cancer that is incurable.

The Cure.

Art. 1236. We are to endeavour in the beginning to prevent Apostemation, by *Revulsion*, *Derivation* and proper *Gargarism's*; but if it tends to Suppuration, let *Figs* cut in the Middle be applyed. If the abscess is not opened of its own accord, it may be opened with a Knife. When the Abscess is open, it may be cleansed with *hydromel*, and at last the Ulcer may be dried and healed up.

CELSUS'S Opinion.

Epinyctis, what.

Art. 1237. Epinyctis is a Pustle of the worst kind, it usually is either of a sublivid, blackish, or whitish Colour; about this, there is a violent Inflammation, and when it is opened, a mucous Ulcer is found within, of like Colour with the Humour. The Pain of it exceeds its magnitude; for 'tis no bigger than a Bean. And this also arises in eminent Parts, and commonly in the Night, from whence the Name ἐπινυκτίς is it given by the *Græcians*. " These Tubercles are not dangerous, yet troublesome, by reason of the Pain; they occasion uneasiness in the Night, and shew that there is an aduct and vitious Humour abounding in the Blood. *Epinyctis* must absolutely be Suppurated; they discharge a Bloody sanies; they are to be treated with *Digestives* and *Detergents*, and to be cured as *Boils*.

How they are to be handled.

Terminthus.

Art. 1238. " *Terminthus* is believed to be a kin to this Tubercle; but what was properly the *Terminthus* of the Antients (says *Sennertus*) is scarce sufficiently known, only " what

“ what is learned out of *Galen*, who writes
 “ that the name of *Terminthus* signifies cer-
 “ tain black Pustles arising chiefly in the Legs,
 “ and is derived from the similitude they have
 “ in Figure, Colour, and Size with the Fruit.
 “ *Terminthus*, that is, *Cicers* (as they com-
 “ monly Translate it, or as others which is
 “ juster, the Fruit *Terebinthus*.) ”

Of a Phyma, Phygethlon, Bubo, and Parotis.

*These are four of the most remarkable Inflam-
 matory Tumours of the Glands.*

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Art. 1239. A *Phyma* is a Tumour of the *Phyma*.
 Glands (under the lower Jaw) round acumi-
 nated, more or less, Red and Painful; it is
 presently increased and suppurated. “ It is
 “ more easily cured in Children, more difficultly
 “ in Youths and grown Persons, but in these
 “ it seldom happens. ” In the Cure, avoid *The Cure*.
 repellents; Nature is chiefly concerned in the
 Suppuration of it, and therefore her endea-
 vour is to be assisted by the application of *Sup-*
purative Medicines. “ *Diachylum cum Gum-*
 “ *mis* may be applied, but a Suppurating Ca-

“ *taplasm* is best. ”
 Art. 1240. *Phygethlon*, by the Latins *Pa-Phygethlon*.
mus by the reason of its likeness to a Fungus
 growing to a Tree, is a hard Tumour, larger
 than a *Phyma* and Redder, and more Painful.
 It is Cured (sometimes) with *Discutients*, for *The Cure*.
 which purpose *ol. tartari fætidum* or *ligni*
guaiaci, are convenient; sometimes *emollients*
 mixed with *Anodynes*, are added to these &c.
 but they are most frequently Suppurated.

SENNERTUS'S Opinion.

A Bubo.

Art. 1241. A *Bubo* is an Inflammatory Tumour in the Groin, or under the Armpit; it appears with Redness and Pain, and most commonly is attended with a slight Fever; and if it happens by a Crisis, that breaking out, the other Distemper is presently relieved. *Benign Bubos* (for we treat not here of *Venereal* and *Pestilential* ones) are not Dangerous especially if they are presently Suppurated; but if they are continued long, and ripen'd slowly, they are not without Danger, since they easily degenerate into dangerous *Fistulas*.

Prognosticks.

The Cure

Art. 1242. *Buboes* are to be Cured in the same manner as other Inflammations, but this is to be well observed, that the *Suppuratives* that are to be made use of here, ought to be stronger than in other Inflammations; for the Glands are colder than other Parts, nor have they such exquisite Sense. "Wherefore cupping Glasses may be applyed with advantage; to this purpose also *fermentum acre*, *sapo niger*, *stercus columbinum*, *sem. sinap.* *urticæ*, *caricæ*, *cepæ assatæ*, &c. are convenient."

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

A Parotis.

Art. 1243. *Parotides* are Inflammations of the Glands behind the Ears; they often appear after imperfect crises of Fevers, by the happy endeavour of Nature. Suppuration is to be procured, and they are to be treated as *Buboes*, and other Inflammations tending to Suppuration.

Art.

Art. 1244. “ *A Ranula* is a Tumour under the Tongue, soft, whitish, and almost Pellucid, seemingly a Species of an Oedema, hindering the Motion of the Tongue and Speech. It is most commonly without Danger, except it continues long, and is ill treated ; for then it is to be feared, lest it becomes *Cancerous*. ” *A Ranula.*

Art. 1245. “ It is to be opened with a Knife, or rather with a hot Iron, a mucus commoly is Discharged, of the Colour and consistence of the white of an Egg. Sometimes also, small Stones have been observed to be bred there ; and therefore they are always to be examined by the Surgeon. After opening let its Mouth be washed often in the Day, with a decoction of *Barley, mel. rosat. & tinct. myrrh.* ” *The Cure.*

Art. 1246. *A Paronychia* is a Tumour commonly happening in the Extremity of the Fingers, to wit in the extreme Joints, yet so, that the rest of the Joints are not excluded. And sometimes it is Erratick, and passes out of one Finger into the other, so that one being healed, the next is presently infected, till it hath successively affected them all ; the Pain is so great, that sometimes the whole Arm pains by consent ; It arises from a sharp humour very Corrosive, immediately seizing the *Periosteum*, and the *tendines* adhereing to it ; an Inflammation happens upon it tending to *Apostumation*, but it more frequently *Gangrenes*. *Paronychia.*

Art. 1247. The sooner the *Ichor* is ripened, the less danger there is of a Caries of the Bone ; some for this purpose apply *Dung*, and so the Pain and Tumour are best discussed and stopped. “ A Cataplasim of live Earth *Worms* ” *The Cause.*

“ presently

“ presently eases the violent Pain, as most
 “ Authors testify. But when a *Paronychia*
 hath taken deeper Root, *incision* is necessary,
 which is safest, even to the Bone; which be-
 ing done *Theriaca* dissolved in *Spirit of Wine*,
 is to be applied to the Finger.

*A Paronychia
 in the Toes.*

Art. 1248. To this also belongs, that most
 pernicious affection, which torments the *Toes*
 with most severe Pains, and is nothing else but
 a *Paronychia of the Toes*, which is followed
 with a Gangrene and Mortification, and at
 last Death. It proceeds from the same Cause,
 and requires the same method of Cure. The
 Cutting of the Toe is the safest.

Two kinds.

Art. 1249. “ A *Paronychia* is really a Dis-
 “ order, by no means to be contemned, by
 “ the Latins it is called *Paniritium*; there are
 “ two Species of it, one *benign*, commonly
 “ called a *Whitflaw*; the other *malign* called a
 “ *Felon*; in the first sort, Suppuration is easily
 “ obtained, and discharging a white Matter
 “ it is easily healed. But the other is a most
 “ dangerous Mischief, and is seldom Cured
 “ without *timely incision* even to the Bone. ”

Pernio.

Art. 1250. *Periones* or Chilblanes afflict
 the Hands and Feet in the Winter time, the
 parts affected Swell; and from a Whiteness
 incline to a sort of Blewness, (they Itch vio-
 lently) are Painful, and at last, sometimes
 vanish with, sometimes without Ulceration.
(Universals being premised) let the parts af-
 fected be anointed with *Petroleum*, which pre-
 vents and Cures. “ *Unguentum rosatum cum*
 “ *ol. terebinth. in a roasted Turnip, is an ap-*
 “ *proved Medicine (says Wiseman.)* ”

The Cure.

Of an ANEURISMA.

SENNERTUS'S Opinion.

Art. 1251. An Aneurisma is a Tumour by *Aneurisma.*
the opening of the inward Coat of the Arteries,
and a dilatation of the outward. It is opened
by unskilful Bleeding; when the outward Coat,
as the softer, grows together again, the inward,
as the harder, remains open; or from an external Cause.

WISEMAN'S Opinion.

Art. 1252. Our famous *Wiseman* thinks *Wiseman's O-*
that an Aneurisma does not proceed from a *pinion.*
dilatation or relaxation of the outward Coat
of the Artery, but rather from a *Rupture of*
both Coats, or a *Wound*, by which means a
Tumour is formed by the Extravasation of
Blood in the Interstices of the Muscles; and
this Opinion seems much more probable;
however it be, as to the method of Cure the
matter comes to the same Purpose.

Art. 1253. “Aneurisms no doubt some-
times happen only by a *Dilatation* of the
“Coats of the Arteries (as we may think
“with some of the best Physicians) as it
“often happens in *varicose Veins*; at least
“they are for the most part formed after this
“manner, however when they are of a long
“standing, and grow to a great Bulk; the
“Coats of the Arteries are broke in a great
“many Places, especially the Internal, as
“appears upon every Dissection. If any one
“would have an accurate History of this Dis-
“temper, let him consult *D. Friend's History*,
“Med. p. 179. &c. yet for a more accurate
“expla-

A History.

“ explanation of the Nature of an Aneurism,
 “ See Philosoph. Transactions, N^o 402. ”
 Art. 1254. “ In the Philosophical Trans-
 “ actions N^o 265. there is a remarkable His-
 “ tory of an *Aneurism* of the *Aorta*. A Man
 “ by some misfortune having received a vio-
 “ lent contusion of his Breast, fell into an
 “ *Hæmoptosis* or spitting of Blood, which
 “ continuing a long time, he at last Dyed.
 “ His Body being opened, they found an *Aneu-*
 “ *rism* of the *Aorta* of so great a Bulk, that
 “ it filled the whole right side of the Tho-
 “ rax. ”

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

The Cause.
 N. B.

Art. 1255. An Aneurisma is a Tumour by
 a Collection of Arterial Blood, by an Artery
 corroded, or too much relaxed, or broke by
 some violence, or by an unskillfull Hand in
 Bleeding. Aneurisms are most frequently a
 violent *Palpitation of the Heart*, so that the
 Branch of the descending Artery swells. An
 Aneurisma frequently affects the Neck, some-
 times the Legs and the Arms but seldom, by
 some violent motion. It is a soft Tumour
 yielding to the Touch, and sometimes not;
 sometimes with, sometimes without Pulsation,
 not differing in Colour from the rest of the
 Skin. “ *Therefore it is Dangerous* ” because
 sometimes by unskillful Surgeons it is taken for
 a suppurating Tumour; so that if it is opened,
 the Patients dye suddenly with the loss of
 Blood under their Hands. “ In the Neck, I
 “ have not seen one Cured, (says *Barbette*)
 “ by a palliative Cure they may live long. ”

The Diagnos-
 ticks.

Prognosticks.

The Cure.

Art. 1256. If an Aneurisma happens by
 the fault of Bleeding, let the Part hurt be
 presently

presently bound with a strong *Ligature*; and let a *Vein* be opened on the opposite side. It is very curious what *Horstius* observes, that the application of *Laudanum Opiatum* stops the Bleeding of an Artery. *Galen's Plaister of Thus, aloe, pilis Leporinis et alb. ovi.* is known, also *Lamina Plumb. Astringent Plaisters* (with *Sacchar. Saturn.*) are good. These being ineffectual the Cure is to be performed by manual Operation, viz. by deligation of the Artery (only above.) Of the new Method of the French in an *Aneurisma*, see the Place (p. 1246.)

Of a VARIX.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Art. 1257. A *Varix* is a Tumour by a relaxation of the Coats of the Veins, upon which the Blood almost stagnates in the Veins. It is a Distemper frequent in Women, in the last Months of their being with Child, also after hard Labour. This Distemper in some is very advantageous, in preserving Health, in one species of Hypochondriack Melancholly, (whence a Flux of the Hæmorrhoids is Healthful to them.) *AVarix what.*

Art. 1258. The Cure in a great Measure, depends on *Ligation*; a fomentation *ex alum. fruct. acac. (flor. ros. rub. cort. querc. &c.)* boiled in Vinegar is good. In a Rupture of the Veins, and a great Hæmorrhagy, the best Medicine is *stercus suillum* sprinkled upon it in the form of Powder, with Linnen Cloaths pressed out of *Astringents* and applyed with Bandage, &c. *The Cure. A Ruptured Vein.*

Of the HÆMORRHOIDS.

WISEMAN'S Opinion.

Hæmorrhoids
what.

Art. 1259. The *Hæmorrhoids* of the Anus are *varicose* Tumours of the *Hæmorrhoid* Veins; the Distemper is *Simple*, when the Veins only Swell; or *Compound*, when the Neighbouring parts are affected, or when a new Body is formed adhering to them, or hanging as an Appendix, whence (by reason of Similitude so called) *ficus*, *crista Galli*, *condylomas*, &c. are produced.

Open or Blind. **Art. 1260.** *Hæmorrhoids* are either *open* or *blind*, the first discharging Blood, the latter Swelling, to wit without *Hæmorrhage*, yet very Painful.

The Cure. **Art. 1261.** The Body is diligently to be kept open. For the Inflammation, which often happens, the following Fomentation is good, R. *Fol. plantag. polygon. summit. rub. equiset. ãa Mfs. flor. verbas. Mij. sem. lini ʒij. flor. ros. rub. cort. granat. balauft. bacc. myrt. ãa ʒvi. coq. in. q. s. aq. font. & vin. rub. pro. fotu.* In extremity of Pain, R. *Ol. vitel. ov. ʒij. opii gr. vij. m. also bals. sulphur. Rulandi* eases Pain.

Inflammation. **Art. 1262.** In too great a Flux of Blood, *Bleeding*, *Cupping*, &c. are convenient for Revulsions sake. Internally *Astringents* and *Opiates*, as in other *Hæmorrhagies*; externally *Suppositories ex cort. granat. flor. balauft. thure, mastich. &c. with gum. tragacanth. ichthyocol. alb. ovor. &c.*

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Art. 1263. A true Flux of the Hæmorrhoids is to be Distinguished, from a bloody scorbutick *Diarrhœa*, otherwise called a spurious scorbutick Dysentery, (636.) The Hæmorrhoid Veins are most commonly opened by the attrition of the Fæces, and the Blood is discharged along with the Excrements, but if the Blood is discharged promiscuously, both before and after the Excrements without Pain and Gripes, it is probable that it is a scorbutick Flux. The Hæmorrhoids render the Person unfit for Venery, to the displeasure of Women.

The difference
from other Di-
stempers.

Art. 1264. The Hæmorrhoids when the common Flux is stopped, or they degenerate into the Blind ones, are to be opened; of opening them, See the Place p. 173. Aloetick Medicines promote the Flux of the Hæmorrhoids. "Externally Leeches are convenient, " or rubbing the Anus with the fresh Leaves " of a Fig-Tree moderately bruised, which by " a strong Impression discharge a sharp and " almost caustick Milk, by the Acrimony of " which the swelling Vessels are successively " opened; or if this is not sufficient, Supposi- " tories are to be put up of *hiera picra cum pulvere colocynthidos* and Honey, which con- " siderably stimulate the Hæmorrhoids, and " a Cataplasim may be applyed *ex stercore columbino, sem. staphidis agricæ & lupinorum.*"

Apertion.

In Pains a Fomentation is convenient of a Pains. Decoction of *Verbasc. flor. sambuc. & sem. hyoscyam.* *Scorpbularia* is convenient, but *chelonium minus* answers all for internal Use, whatever way it is Used. *Champhora* and *Various Re-* *sacchar. saturni* for external use in Ointments. *medies.*

Of the Hæmorrhoids. Ch. 12.

For the Exulceration of the *Hæmorrhoids* a Liniment of *aur. fulminans* and *ol. amygd. dulc.* is a singular experiment amongst the *English*.

RIVERIUS'S Opinion.

An immoderate Flux.

Aq. foratu.

In violent Pain.

Art. 1265. *Mercurialis* teaches that *Tamarinds* especially, have a wonderful Power in checking the Flux of the *Hæmorrhoids*. In an immoderate Flux, a Fomentation of *verbasc. tapf. barbat. fol. plantag. flor. ros. rub. balaust. &c.* boiled in an Astringent Wine is good; as also *unguentum comitiss.* Having Cured the Flux of the *Hæmorrhoids*, care is to be taken to prevent their return, which is done by a convenient Diet, Bleeding twice or oftener in a Year, gentle Purgings, &c.

Art. 1266. *Ol. buxi* above all things eases the Pain, if one drop is applyed to the *Hæmorrhoids*, or mixed with *ol. sem. Lini*; also *saccharum saturni in aq. ros.* for a Fomentation eases the Pain.

MAYER N'S Opinion.

Several external and internal Remedies.

Art. 1267. *Chalybs* or *ferrum* is a Specifick in this Distemper, removing the Obstructions of the Viscera, correcting black Choler, and very much dulcifying it, strengthening the Bowels, &c. A Drink may be made ex *battituris*, or *ferri rubigine*, Herbs and specifick Roots, &c. *Aq. spadenses* and *minerales acidulæ*, are very good. *Vernix*, which the Painters use, is a singular Medicine in cureing the *Hæmorrhoids*, both open and latent; if they are open, and the Varnish sticks too close to the Skin, you may add *ol. rosar.* By the use of

of this, CHARLES the Vth. was Cured by a Woman, when other Medicines would not do; and Varnish is prepared *ex ol. lin. 3xij. tereb. ven. 3iv. sandarac. purissim. five gum. junip. 3iij.* let them be melted over a gentle Fire, &c. Of Suppositories See the Place, R. Unguent. *popul. 3ij. cochinel. in alkool. lævigat. 3ij. sacchar saturn. 3j. ol. hyperic. q. s.* mix them with continual rubbing in a leaden Mortar, and make an Ointment to be applyed with a Tent, and to be wore continually.

A Collection of Opinions.

Art. 1268. If any one is tormented with *The Virtues of* a violent Pain of the Hæmorrhoids, (says *Sen-Serophularia.* *nertus*) the least Portion of *Scrophularia*, either of the Root or Leaves, taken with Meat or Drink, presently eases the Pain, whether he takes the Substance of the Plant dry or green, or the Decoction of it. To ease the Pains of the Hæmorrhoids (says *Chefneau*) *Unguentum* *Unguent. de de linariâ* invented by *Volphius* is the best Me- *Linaria.* dicine, which he communicated to a great many German Physicians. I never found the like *Anodyne*, though I have used several; it is prepared after the following manner. R. *Herb. linar. cum. floribus* q. v. boil them with Hogs Fat, till the Fat grows Green and makes an Ointment, when it is used, add as much of the white of an Egg, as the quantity of the Ointment requires.

Art. 1269. An Onion or a Leek roasted under the Ashes with Oil of Roses, and a little Saffron, is very much commended by *Solenander*, (and certainly a Leek with Butter, Fryed in a Pan wonderfully eases the Pain.) Of the Virtues of *chelidon. minus* in this Distemper

Of a Hernia Varicosa. Ch. 12.

Solenander may be consulted, who hath Writ excellently of it. *Ol. succini* used by it self, eases the most violent Pain. The following Liniment is a very good Medicine. *Rx. Bals. sulph. terebintb. unguent. nicotian. aa p. æ. m. f. liniment*, and the following of Mr. Boyle's, *Rx. Sacchar. saturn. ʒi. acet opt. ʒiv. ol. sambucin. q. f. m. f. liniment*. But *Rosemary* eat every Morning, quite takes away the *Hæmorrhoids*. To ease the Pain and Heat, and gently to stop an immoderate Flux, above all, I recommend (says *Dolæus*) to the young Physicians, this ordinary but useful Medicine, *Rx. Alcohol. lapid. scissil. q. v. cum butyri non saliti q. f. f. unguent*. Sometimes also the following may be made use of; *Tabulæ divinæ, fatus ad hæmorrhoidum dolorem, fatus ad hæmorrhoidum fluxum immodicum, electuarium styptic. Cataplasma de ovis, enema de verbasco, unguentum hæmorrhoidale.*

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

*Hernia Vari-
cosa.*

Art. 1270. A *Hernia Varicosa* is a varicose Tumour of the Spermatick Vessels, perceivable by the Touch; like small extended Ropes distributed every way, and appear like Nodes unequally conglomerated like Grapes, with a relaxation of the Testicle, more or less; some kind of Pain (sometimes Acute) is perceived. It is a difficult Distemper, and which also sometimes hath some occult quality of a *Cancer*.

The Cure.

Art. 1271. " In general the Medicines
" that are good in other *varicose* Tumours,
" especially in the *blind Hæmorrhoids*, are also
" good in this Distemper; it scarce admits of
" any convenient *Deligation*. *Psychrolusia*
" gives relief by contracting and strengthen-
" ing the relaxed Vessels, as also Lotions and
" astringent

“ astringent Fomentations used Cold, and
 “ above the rest, the following R. *Liquor. co-*
 “ *rariorum, quo utuntur subigendis coriis* lbj.
 “ *sacchar. saturn. ʒij. alum. ʒiss f. solutio.* for
 “ the forementioned Use; Bleeding is also
 “ convenient, Purges with *Hellebor. nigr. &*
 “ *calomel. Rubigo ferri cum gum. Ammoniac.*
 “ *millepedes, Tinctura Hellebor. nigri Absor-*
 “ *bents, antiscorbuticks, &c.* But above all,
 “ I commend by experience *ol. lini* taken in-
 “ wardly very often.

Art. 1272. *Oedema's* are soft Tumours, *Oedema.*
 which give way to the pressure of the Finger,
 and detain the Marks of pressure a long Time,
 they are cold without Pain and White, often
 happen in the Legs. In a *Leucophlegmatia* the
 whole Body seems *Oedematous*. “ An *Oedema*
 “ most frequently takes its Original from
 “ Phlegm alone, and is called a *perfect Oede-*
 “ *ma*; but sometimes it is mixed with other
 “ Humours, and is called an *Imperfectone*;
 “ of this kind are *Oedema Phlegmonoides, Ery-*
 “ *siplatodes, Scirrholes, &c.* These Tu-
 mours most commonly come after other Dis-
 tempers, especially Chronick, sometimes also
 upon Sleepy and convulsive Distempers, they
 are also familiar to Women with Child.

Art. 1273. *Stomachicks* and *Aromaticks* *The Cure.*
 are convenient internally, *Sudorificks* and *Diu-*
reticks sometimes mixed with them; externally
 Fomentation and *discussing* Cataplasms of *ab-*
synth. roremarin. cham. salv. puleg. rut. flor.
sambuc. melilot. cham. bacc. junip. boiled in a
 Lixivium and Wine; *Sulphur vivum* may also
 be added whilst they are boiling. The *Dung*
 of some Animals with human Urine, are also
 counted very good.

WISEMAN'S Opinion.

Prognosticks.

Art. 1274. An Oedema is most commonly without Danger; some grosser Bodies, and given to indulge themselves in Eating, Live a long time with œdematous Legs: When from a Dropsy or Phthisis, this Distemper shews the Deficiency of a Natural heat, if it tends to an Abscess, it is Dangerous; if it hardens, it usually tends or terminates in a *Scirrhus*. As to the Cure, the internal Medicines, are the same as in a *cachexy* and a *Dropsy*; the External are *Discutients* and *Bandage*. "But above
"the rest, for internal use it is to be remem-
"bered, that *Tinctura Hiera* hath excellent
"Effects."

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

A *Scirrhus*.

Art. 1275. A *Scirrhus* is a hard Tumour, resisting the Touch, without Pain, immoveable; most commonly it grows by degrees in the softer Parts; besides the Glands, it Seizes other Parts, especially Flethy, whether Internal, as the Viscera, or any External whatsoever.

Prognosticks.

N. B. A *Scirrhus* is either without Pain and *Legitimate* or *Painful*, and a little *Livid* and *Spurious*, which sometimes turns *Cancerous*, so that if it is Cured, there is Danger of its degenerating into a *Cancer*. "A *Scirrhus*
"which is without Pain, and which Hairs
"grow upon, is altogether esteem'd Incure-
"able; that of a livid Colour, is very Dan-
"gerous, and often degenerates into a *Cancer*;
"the small Imperfection, is in some measure
"Painful, and is sometimes, though seldom
"Cured."

Art.

Art. 1276. "As to the Cure, Purging is *The Cure.*
 "to be ordered with *Merc. dulcis* and *Helleb.*
nig. sometimes repeated, and in the Intervals
 "you may give with Advantage *absorbent*
 "Powders, *antimon. diaphoret. cinnab. anti-*
mon. Elec. nigrum, decoctum è lignis, mille-
ped. viv. vel. præp. " In the mean time
 externally the Stronger *resolvents* are to be
 used, mixed with moderate *Discutients*, that
 the Tumour may successively be Dissolved.
Stercus bubulum boiled in Vinegar wonderfully
 dissipate a *Scirrhus*; also *ol. tartar rectifi-*
cat. though foetid, powerfully softens and
 discusses hard Tumours, as also a *Cataplasm* of
Bryony with *Stercus capril.* A *Scirrhus*, if it
 cannot be gradually dissolved, is not to be
 Suppurated, lest it should turn Cancerous, it
 is to be left untouched; or by the application
 of *Nitre* dissolved in Vinegar, it is to be hard-
 ened into a Stony substance. "A *Scirrhus*
 "which is destitute of all Sense is incurable."

Art. 1277. *Struma's* or *Scrophula's* are Tu- *Scrophula.*
 mours either without Pain and *benign*, of the
 same Colour with the Neighbouring parts,
 moveable, &c. or Painful, fixed, of a blew-
 ish or sublivid Colour; these Strumas are cal-
 led *Malignant*, scarce or not at all Curable.
 The first sort of *Strumas* are to be tryed with *The Cure.*
discutients; *Emp. de cicuta cum ammoniac.* In
 the beginning Fomentation is convenient with
 a Sponge dipp'd in *aq. calcis*; *emp. de ranis*
cum mercurio. Scrophulas suppurated are not
 presently to be opened; but as long as may
 be, the abscess is to be kept close, that the
 greater part of the Strumous Gland may be
 turned into pus, by ripening; for the whole
 if possible, is to be consumed. Internally
 purging is convenient with *bellebor. nigr.* and
mercur.

mercurum dulcia acid. absorbent. &c. Those that adhere to the Bones, are almost incurable.

WISEMAN'S Opinion.

Definition.

Art. 1278. "A *Struma* or *Scrophula*, is
 " a Tumour hard and unequal, seldom Pain-
 " ful, most commonly of the same Colour
 " with the rest of the Body, sometimes slight-
 " ly red or livid" arising from a peculiar
 acidity of the Serum of the Blood, which any
 where falls upon the Glands, Muscles, Mem-
 branes, nay the Bones themselves, and is Co-
 agulated and hardened. The Glands are
 frequently the seats of this Distemper, but
 especially and primarily the Glands of the
 Mesentery, which are never untouched, if the
 Distemper shews itself any where in the Body.
 It very often appears in the Lips, especially
 the upper, making it thick and full of Fissures.

Prognosticks.

Art. 1279. "The Prognostick is most
 " commonly taken from the greatness of the
 " Distemper, and the rest of the Circumstan-
 " ces of the Constitution of the Patient; it
 " is a Distemper very hard to be Cured, and
 " where hereditary it is Incurable, as also in
 " old Persons it is scarce Cured after the Age
 " of Forty."

The Cure.

Art. 1280. The internal Medicines are,
Catharticks, alteratives and specificks, mille-
pedes, lac. asinum, decoct. sarsæ, " *Pulv. ad*
 " *strumas Batean. spongia calcinata, parony-*
 " *chia cum folio rutaceo, &c.* Sweat promo-
 " ted after the same manner and means, as in
 " the *Lues Venerea*, is very good here, and
 " even alone takes away *Strumas*." Exter-
 nally the Indications are *Resolution, Suppurati-*
on, and Extirpation. The softer *Struma's* are
 often

often discussed; Strumæ, Phlegmonoides are frequently Suppurated, but those that are Old, hard and crude are seldom brought to perfect Suppuration. If a *Struma* is moveable and free, Extirpation by *Incision* is the readiest Cure; but if the *Struma's* are greater and lye deep, Extirpation is better performed by *Cauterisks*, amongst which the best for this purpose is that, which is made of *Calx viva* boiled in a *Lixivium* of Soap. Apertion being made by a *Cauterick*, the *Struma* is to be consumed by *Escaroticks*, for which you may make use of the Powder called *Sine pari* made of equal parts of *Merc. sublimat. auripigment* and *calx. viv.* *Merc. præcip.* is milder with or without *alumen ustum*, yet it works Gently.

Art. 1281. "A young Surgeon should
" read this excellent Treatise diligently over
" and over again.

A Collection of Opinions.

Art. 1282. Some have taken notice that Medicines to Cure the *Scrophula*, are taken with greater success in the last Quarter of the Moon, and ought to be continued till the new Moon. A decoction *fol. tussilag.* taken inwardly for a long Time, Cures the *Scrophula* or *King's-Evil* above all things yet known, as it appears by an Experiment communicated to me formerly by my Friend Dr. Francis Fuller, See the place *Med. Gymnast.* p. 93. *Paronychia folio rutaceo* is also taken for a Specifick infused in Beer. An Infusion of *Rosemary* like Tea, also *rad. Scrophular.* are very much commended by *Ettmuller*. " *Lamium* boiled in Milk coagulates it; the Serum taken inwardly, and the Coagulum applied

The Virtues of Tussilago.
Paronychia
Sp.

“plied to the Ulcers without any other remedy Cure the Distemper, as I was told by a certain Countryman, who was Cured himself and one of his Neighbours, both of them deplorably *Strumatick*.” There is a History of *Strumas* Cured by the application of a Dead Man’s Hand, in the *Philosoph. Transactions*. The following Plaister dissolves *Strumas*, or brings them to Suppuration, and never fails, says *Zacutus cum juramento lib. 1. prax. admirand. observ. 101.* Rx. rad. brion. magn. in taleolas tenu. sect. lbs. fry it in a Pan till it wastes away, strain it and add *Terebinth. abietis lbs. cer. 3v. f. unguent. f. a.*

White Tumours.

Art. 1283. Tumours of the Joints called white Swellings, come under the denomination of *Strumas*, or may, and truly are most commonly the worst attendants, concerning these Empericks, and young beginners sometimes are very much puzzled, confounding them with *Luxations of the Limbs*, from whence arise a thousand Accidents; for which reason Caution is necessary.

Prognosticks.

Art. 1284. These Tumours cannot be discussed, or at least seldom, and with great difficulty; but if they tend to abscesses, they often include *Pandora’s boxes*, Caries of the Bones, rottenness of the Tendons, Fistulous Ulcers, and the Cure at last is often only imperfect, the Joints to wit remaining unfit to bend, and what is yet worse, sometimes it ends in an Universal *Tabes*.

The Cure.

Art. 1285. The internal Cure is the same as in other strumous Distempers, *Suffusion of cold Water* here does a great deal of Service, especially it was told me by Persons worthy of Credit, that many have been Cured by holding the Limb sometime under the Stream of Water falling

falling from a Mill; repeating the Experiment. And Cheyne also testifies that this sort of Remedy is infallible in this Case, See *Traët. de Arthritide* p. 87. convenient Deligation being seasonably made upon the part affected most commonly hinders the Fluxion. Delays are dangerous: For these sort of *Abscesses* require the greatest skill of the Surgeon, as we said above.

Of a SPINA VENTOSA.

WISEMAN'S Opinion.

Art. 1286. A *Spina Ventosa* is a species of a *Scrophula*, which is a Protuberance of the *Spina Ventosa*. Bone, without the Colour of the Skin being changed; it seldom happens, except in Infants and young Persons: In lesser bones, as of the Skull, the lower Jaw, the Fingers, &c. it is Curable, but not in the greater.

Art. 1287. The Place is to be opened the length of the Protuberance, and the carious *The Cure*. bone is to be treated after the same manner, as will be afterwards said in Ulcers with carious bones.

Art. 1288. "A curious Surgeon may consult Dr. Friend, *Hist. Med.* Vol. II. p. 54. " &c. of the Nature and disposition of this " Distemper from Books writ by *Rhasis* and " *Avicenna*."

of a CANCER.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Art. 1289. A Cancer is a Tumour quite *A Cancer, a* singular, and altogether of it's own kind. *A singular tu-* Puncture is perceiv'd at first by the Patient; *mour.*
from

The paliative
Cure.

from the bigness of a small Pea, it successively grows larger, sometimes sooner, sometimes later, and in process of Time, it becomes a hard black, livid Tubercle; when it is ulcerated, there is a most violent heat, corroding and prying upon the Part like Aqua fortis, with a considerable Putrefaction and Stinking Smell; the Veins encompass the Tumour on every Side being swelled and black, like the *Claws of a Crabb* (from whence it takes it's Name.) it often succeeds *Strumas* and *Schirrhus's* ill handled, but in the Breasts it begins of it self, sometimes it happens in the *Genitals* of both Sexes. In the external Parts of the Face, the Mouth, Nose, Lips, &c. it is call'd *Noli Me tangere*, also *the Wolf*; they are really species of the Cancer. We are to endeavour to stop the proceedings, lest a Cancer should be ulcerated. "For after the Skin is broke, it most certainly makes the Person dye miserably, feeding upon the Flesh every where very fast, thrusting out fungus's plentifully like Cabbage Stalks, and destroying and corroding the *Nervous* and *Sanguiferous* Vessels, by the caustick acrimony of the Humours; by which a profuse discharge of *Ichor* happens almost with loss of Life; frequent and profuse *Hæmorrhagies* often conclude the Tragedy, and hasten desired Death." A Cataplasim of *Cicuta* often mitigates a Cancer (but care is to be taken, lest it excoriates the Skin) *issues*, are to be made by actual Caution. Inwardly Purges, are to be given of *Hellobor* and *Merc. dulc.* a Decoction of the Woods, *Millepedes*, also *testaceous Powders* and Asses Milk, &c. A Cancer ulcerated is scarce or not at all curable *Ol. Sterc. Human.* is the best Medecine in Cancerous Ulcers; for if anointed with this Oyle, their

their further progress is prevented. *Saturnine* Medicines, are also of great Use wonderfully *absorbing* and, sweetening the sharp corrosive acid; but the Radical Cure consists in *Arsenic* (if Words may be believed.)

HILBANUS's Opinion.

Art. 1290. *Galen* hath laid down a double Reason of curing a Cancer, the first of which is performed by Medicines, purging off the black cholerick Humours, the Second consists in the Extirpation of the Tumour. As to what belongs to the first, except it is administred presently in the beginning, it is certain it can contribute little or nothing to the Recovery of Health, since the Matter is already so compacted and hardened, that it will not give way to Purging Medicines. The other way prescrib'd by *Galen*, is an Extirpation of the Tumour; but this some perform with *actual* Caute^{ry}, others by *corrosive* Medicines, but others by the Knife. As for Actual Caute^{ry}, I think with *Albucasis* they are not adviseable in *Scirrhus* and *Cancerous* Humours and Ulcers, for as much as by the force of the Fire, which acts by the highest degree of heat and dryness, makes them harder, and the atrobileous Matter becomes more malignant: Moreover Extirpation which is made by *Escharotick* Medicines, or *Septicks*, or any like corroding Medicine, I have still a suspicion of, considering the Nobility of the Part. And Experience hath taught us that by such sort of Medicines as these, Cancerous Ulcers are exasperated and grow worse. Extirpation remains, which is done by Hand and cutting Instruments, which are to be chose before the rest and yet it hath its Inconveniencies and Difficulties.

The Cure by Medicines.

Actual Caute^{ry}.

Escharoticks.

Instruments.

A Collection of Opinions.

Occult Can-
cers not to be
cured.

Art. 1291. Those that have occult Can-
cers: (says *Hippocrates* in his *Aphorisms*) it is
better not to cure them; for when cured they
presently die; but not cured they continue the
longer time, that is (if I mistake not the mean-
ing of the old Man) Remedies do more harm
than good, and an officious tryal of Cure, haf-
tens Death.

An Epithem.

Art. 1292. Certainly, if any thing *Wise-*
man's Epithema may be apply'd with some ad-
vantage to an occult Cancer, which is made
of a Solution of *Sacchar. Saturni in aq. Sperma.*
Ranar. to which upon any violent Pain,
Troch. alb. Rhafis with Opium may be added.
“ The Plaister if you please may be, *de Mi-*
“ *nio simp. Pharm. Lond. edit. ult. in linteo Ex-*
“ *tensum*, which is most mild and innocent.”

What sort of
Cancer may
be extirpated.

Art. 1293. A Cancer that is small, begin-
ning, free and in a convenient Place, not ad-
hering to the great Vessels, arising from an ex-
ternal Cause, in a young and sound Body, is
the only one of the whole Body that may be
cut away with good hopes of Cure.

What are not
to be Cut.

Art. 1294. Those that have Cancers in the
Cavity of the Body, either the Palate, the *A-*
nus or Womb, if they are cut or burnt, the
Ulcers cannot be cicatriz'd.

An Emperick
Medicine.

Art. 1295. Amongst the Empyrical Medi-
cines the following is much cryed up, *R. Ver-*
rucar. poster. calcibus equi Masculi adhærent.
ʒij. wash them in common Water, then infuse-
them in white Wine all Night, and afterwards
let them be dried, and reduced to Powder;
the Dose *ʒss.* twice a Day, in any proper ve-
hicle. *Sapo veneta ad ʒj.* given twice a Day,
either

either in the form of Pills, or dissolved in a proper Vehicle, is said to cure a Cancer by some Occult or specifick Operation. See *Turner's Art of Surgery*, p. 83. Vol. I.

Art. 1296. D. Winter's admonition is reasonable in this Case, Those that are troubled with a Cancer (says he) let them begin, where they usually leave off, by making use of a *Milk Diet* and the *Bristol Waters*, as a sacred Anchor, and shunning too many Medicines, especially *Mercurials* and *Topicks*.

Art. 1297. Inwardly also *Antimonials*, *Mercurials*, and *Viperine* Medicines may be given, a *Decoction of the Woods, Millepedes, &c.* *Cerevisia ad cancrum, cerevis. ad Scrophul.* *Several Remedies.*

OF FLATULENT TUMOURS.

The Opinion of SENNERTUS and Others.

Art. 1298. Flatulent Tumours (which the *Greeks* call *Emphysema's*) arise from Flatus's or a flatulent Spirit, a thick Phlegmatick or melancholy Humour, affording matter to produce Flatuositities. These Tumours are known, because the part is sometimes lifted up to a higher Bulk, and sometimes a Less, without alteration of Colour; but sometimes some sort of Pain is occasioned by distention, yet no heaviness is perceived, pressed with the Finger they leave no Mark, and are most commonly in the Eye-brows, the Knees, the Scrotum, the Præputium, &c. *A flatulent Tumour whence.*

Art. 1299. Internally Medicines that discuss Flatus's are Convenient. These Tumours are not rashly to be opened, especially when in the Joints, in other places they are easily *The Cure.*

Cured by opening. External applications ought to be Discutients. " If you will apply a
 " Plaister, let it be *de cymino with a little calx*
 " *viva*. I have known a great many *Emphy-*
 " *sema's* (says *Turner*) discussed by the appli-
 " cation of *calx viva* broad like a *Cataplasm*,
 " also with Cloths dipped in a strong Solution
 " of *aq. calcis*. Care is to be taken to dis-
 " tinguish it well from an *Aneurism*. See
 " *Art. 1255*.

Capsular Tu-
 mours.

Art. 1300. Tumours contained in their pro-
 per *Cystis's*, are difficult to handle as *Struma*;
 of this kind are the *ganglium*, *lupia*, *meliceris*
atheroma, *steatoma*, *bronchocoele*, &c. It hath
 been observed, that these Capsular Tumours,
 sometimes correspond with the *phases of the*

A Ganglium. Moon.

Art. 1301. *Ganglium* is a Tumour upon a
 Tendon of the same Colour with the Body,
 both without Pain and Danger. It is Cured
 frequently only with dry and long continued
 rubbing, sometimes by rubbing with *Spittle*
 without any other Medicine; some apply a
 plate of Lead besmeared with *argentum vivum*;
 " or the following Plaister renewed every third
 " or fourth Day, *Rx. Empl. de ranis cum mer-*
 " *cur. ʒss. de cicutâ cum ammoniac. ʒij. argenti*
 " *vivi gr. xvj. minij ʒj. cum styrac. liquid. q.*
 " *f. m. f. emplast. or Rx. Mercur. dulc. ʒij. Gal-*
 " *ban. colat. ʒj. misce pro. emplast.* If it yields
 " not to these Medicines it is to be taken away
 " by Cutting."

Lupia.

Art. 1302. *Lupia* is a soft and round Tu-
 mour rising in the Joints and dry Places, dif-
 fering from a *Ganglium*, only a little in Scitu-
 ation and softness, the matter is frequently
 contained in a *Bladder* or *Cystis*; it requires
 almost the same Cure with a *Ganglium*.

Art.

Ch. 12. Of Caspular Tumours.

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Art. 1303. *Meliceris*, *Atheroma*, and *Steatoma*, are Tumours, which have a peculiar Matter, included in a proper *Bladder* or *Cystis*. If the Matter contained within is like Honey, it is called *Meliceris*; if like the Paste of Flow-*Meliceris*, *A-*
er, which is called *ἀθήρα* *Atherom*; if like sweet *theroma*, *Ste-*
Steatoma. All these Tumours are of the same *atoma*. Colour with the rest of the Body, they begin small and grow a long Time gradually. They are not dangerous, yet continue a long Time, and are carried about, but sometimes they tend into Abscesses of their own accord, which if they do not, they are not so difficult of Cure as *Scrophula* and *Scirrhus*'s.

Art. 1304. The Cure of all of them is *The Cure*. almost the same, and requires the same Diet and Medicines with *Oedemas*; "most commonly they are so benign, that they scarce need internals." If they do not open of their own accord, Section is to be made use of; so as to take away both the Contents and the *Cystis*; for if any of that Coat is left, the Tumour will grow again, "or a foul fistulous Ulcer remains difficult, and a long Time in Curing, and therefore what cannot be taken away with a *Knife* is to be consumed with *Cauteries*, lest they should return again."

Art. 1305. *Talpa* or *Testudo* is a soft and broad Tumour, raised by a Collection of im-*Talpa* or *Tes-*
pure Humours putrefying betwixt the Skull and the Skin, resembling the form of a *Mole* or a *Tortoise*.

Art. 1306. These sort of Apostems, as *Prognosticks*, well as other corroding affections of the Head, by reason of the Vicinity of the Brain, and Sutures of the Skull, which are Subject to fall into a Caries, are not without Danger; those

that have already occasioned a Caries of the Skull, are of an ill kind.

The Cure.

Art. 1307. As to the Cure, Universals being premised, the Tumour is to be treated with *Resolvents* and *Discutients*; if it cannot be taken away with *Discutients* (which seldom happens) *Suppuratives* are to be made use of, and truly a perfect Suppuration is not always to be expected: But if there are but some Signs of Suppuration, the Tumour is seasonably to be opened, lest the bone grow Carious.

Art. 1308. The Tumour which they call *Nata*, *Natta*, or *Napta*, is great and soft without Pain or Colour, growing chiefly on the Back, but sometimes on the Shoulder and other Parts, hanging from a small Root, yet growing so, as to weigh some Pounds, and to become equal in bigness to a *Melon* or *Gourd*, which since it hath not always the same Shape, is therefore called by Authors, by different Names. The matter sometimes contained in it seems Carnous, but it is not true Flesh, but like Fat. It is not Cured except by *Cutting it away*. “ In the Philosophical Transactions “ N^o There is a History of a great *Natta* “ growing to the lower Jaw, weighing twenty “ Pound, whose basis was five Fingers broad; “ it was Cut off, and the Person perfectly “ Cured.

Of a RUPTURE.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

How many Ruptures.

Art. 1309. There are only two true sorts of Ruptures, to wit the falling down of the *Intestins* or *Omentum* without the *Abdomen*, the latter is not so troublesome nor dangerous as the former

Ch. 12. Of RUPTURES.

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mer. But the Name taken in a large Sense, comprehends a great many more Tumours, as will appear from what follows.

Art. 1310. A Rupture properly so called in *The Definition of a Rupture.*
General, is a falling down of the small *Intestines* or the *Omentum* out of their Places or Limits by a wound or relaxation of the *Peritonæum*. Sometimes it is Hereditary, so that ruptured Parents get ruptured Children, but seldom. (I knew such a Generation) A Rupture in old Persons, is most commonly Incurable. The *Iliac Passion* is frequently produced by a Rupture; sometimes the *Intestines* are Inflamed, and seized with a Gangrene. Ruptures are commonly and frequently in the Groin, *Scrotum* *In what places it happens.* or Navel; but sometimes in other Places; sometimes above, sometimes below the Navel, sometimes in the Sides, far above the Groin, sometimes in the upper musculous part of the Thigh, sometimes near the Spine of the Back, &c. as *Barbette* observes. “ M. Mery’s Observation is very curious of a Rupture of the Urinary Bladder’s falling down into the Scrotum, or at least performing it’s Office there; for he thinks that this fault, always owes it’s Original to an ill Conformation, *Memoir de l’ Acad. Vol. XVII. p. 246. &c.* ”

Art. 1311. The *Intestines* being first dis- *The Cure.*
charged of the excrements by a carminative emollient Clyster, are to be reduced into their Place with Caution, using a Fomentation of Emollients and Carminatives with Spirit of Wine, &c. and being so reduced, are to be retained in their natural Place by Art and due Bandage, lest they should fall back, so that the *Peritonæum* ruptured or relaxed may be Healed. *Vulneraries* inwardly are convenient, especially *Persoliata* and *Symphytum majus* are commended;
I 3 continually

continually lying upon the Back is the *Panacea* in *Ruptures*, and especially old Men. “Who-
 “ever is much weakened with a *Rupture* ought
 “to take care, (as D. Harris prudently admo-
 “nishes in his *Dissert. Med. & Chirug.*) of
 “filling the Stomach with improper Food, and
 “of disturbing it with furious Spirits, and
 “from exciting Cholick Pains and Convulsi-
 “ons, and from contracting a violent Cough,
 “because those Concussions and Tumults of
 “the Body, usually enlarge a *Rupture* hor-
 “ridly.”

Denying the
 reduction of
 an Hernia.

Art. 1312. “Sudden Danger threatens
 “those that refuse a reduction of Intes-
 “tinal *Ruptures*. The Symptoms almost of
 “the *Iliac Passion* come upon them, most vi-
 “olent Pains, irregular Vomitings, Hickups,
 “and at last languid Pulse, and cold Sweats,
 “undoubted Signs of an approaching Gan-
 “grene, and of speedy Death. Those that
 “are bold sometimes attempt *Cutting*, but
 “with very doubtful Success; for it is very
 “difficult and dangerous, and not rashly to
 “be undertaken; and for this reason chiefly,
 “because, almost always, the Operation is
 “undertaken too late.”

Pneumatocèle.

Art. 1313. *Pneumatocèle* or a windy *Rup-
 ture*, is a Tumour of the Membranes of the
 Testes, occasioned by Flatulencies, and it is
 only an Inflation of the Testes, sometimes
 of one, sometimes of both, and sometimes
 also, there is a tensive Pain of the *Scrotum*,
 without heaviness.

A Temporary
 Rupture.

Art. 1314. “Infants by the moistness of
 “their Temper, and the looseness of the Fi-
 “bres, are very subject to this Disease, and
 “by the Flatulencies contained in their Bo-
 “wels a sudden *Inguinal Rupture* is often oc-
 “casioned

“ *caſioned*, and ſometimes of the *Teſtes*, which
 “ ſubſidies if the *Flatus*’s be immediately diſ-
 “ charged.”

Art. 1315. This flatulent *Rupture* is of all *The Cure.*
 the ſlighteſt and eaſieſt to Cure; Internally
 remedies that diſcuſs Flatulencies and a *flatu-*
lent Cholick; are convenient, externally *diſcu-*
tient Fetus’s, *Cataplaſms ex farinâ fabarum,*
ſem. cumin. ſimo vaccin. ſulph. viv. &c.

Art. 1316. *Hydrocele* or a watry *Rupture*, *Hydrocele.*
 is a watry Tumour of the *Teſtes*, by an hin-
 drance of the Reſlux of the *Lympha* from the
Teſticles; it is a particular *Dropsy* of the *Teſtes*,
 and diſtinguiſhed from a Tumour of the *Scro-*
tum, which happens in an *Aſcites*. It is like a
Hernia Carnoſa, but this retains an Impreſſion,
 which the *Carnous* will not do; beſides it diſ-
 covers itſelf by its Clearneſs or Transparency.

Art. 1317. The Cure is to be endeavoured *The Cure.*
 Internally, by *Hydragogues* and *Diureticks*, ex-
 ternally by *Diſcutients*. A *Cataplaſm* is alſo
 good here, deſcribed in the Section of a *Her-*
nia Ventroſa (1315.) with the addition of *Balf.*
Sulph. Of the Chirurgical Operation, See the
 place, p. 991.

Art. 1318. A *Sarcocele* or fleſhy *Rupture*, *A Sarcocele.*
 is a Tumour from ſuperfluous Fleſh growing
 together; it moſt commonly happens upon a
 Bruiſe or Blow, and from an Inſenſible begin-
 ning is gradually Increased, otherwiſe than in
 other Tumours of the *Teſticles*; it is almoſt
 without Pain, but the Patients perceive a
 Weight. “ It is a true *Sarcoma*, or rather a
 “ *Scirrhouſ* Tumour, and it is to be feared,
 “ leſt in progreſs of Time, it ſhould degene-
 “ rate into a *Cancer*: And therefore timely
 “ *Caſtration* is to be ordered, of which Chi-
 “ rurgical Writers may be conſulted. The
 I 3 ſuperfluous

Prognosticks.

The Cure.

Hernia Vari-
cosa.

Bronchocele
what.

“superfluous Flesh sometimes grows to the
 “*Seccond common Coat of the Scrotum*, and not
 “to the Testicles, in which case it may be
 “taken away without the hurting of them.”
 “*Art. 1319.* “A Sarcocoele (says *Barbette*) is
 “scarce taken away by the Help of Medicines,
 “but by chirurgical Operation, seldom with-
 “out the taking away of the Testicle; when
 “it extends itself to the Groins it is looked up-
 “on almost as Incurable. Internally Medi-
 “cines *ad Strumas*, are convenient, especially
 “*rad. ononides* taken inwardly for a long
 “Time, is commended by almost all Writers.”
 “Externally *Resolvents* and *Discutients*, *Emp.*
 “*de cicuta cum ammoniaco*, *de ranis cum mercurio*,
 “but by this the Power or Faculty of the
 “Testicles will be endangered. “These profit-
 “ing nothing, chirurgical Assistance is to be
 “made use of, let an Apertion therefore be
 “made by potential Cautery, applied in the
 “upper part of the Tumour; and sup-
 “purating Medicines put on, that by this
 “Means, if possible, that Flesh may be taken
 “away, yet every Dressing the whole Matter
 “is not to be let out, that the rest of the
 “Flesh may be consumed the better. *Castra-*
 “*tion* only remains as we said before. Of a
 “Varicose Rupture, see Sect. of a Varix.
 “(1270).
 “*Art. 1320.* “Bronchocele, or a guttural
 “Rupture, improperly so called, is a promi-
 “nent Tumour in the Throat, starting out
 “with a great Bulk of the same Colour with
 “the Body, however soft and moveable and
 “without Pain; sometimes dull Flesh is inclu-
 “ded, sometimes a Humour like Honey or
 “Water, sometimes also there are Hairs mixed
 “with minute Bones; it is most commonly
 “without

“ without Danger; but sometimes the putrefying Matter acquires a malignant Nature, so that degenerating into a Cancer it usually occasions Death. It is an *Endemick* Distemper amongst the Inhabitants of the *Alpine Mountains*. ” *Prognosticks.*

Art. 1321. “ Universals being premised, the peccant Matter is to be discussed and taken away. *Aetius* amongst *Topicks* recommends *Bdellium* & *caprinum stercus* dissolved in *Vinegar*. If it does not give way to Medicines, by *Roger's* Advice two *Setons* are to be made use of, that the Humour may gradually flow out; and the remaining Part is to be consumed gradually by corroding Medicines. *Lastly*, if it is not entangled amongst Veins, Arteries, and Nerves, it may be taken out with it's Cystis by *Incision*; the *French* perform this Operation with Success. Of this Tumour consult *Turners Art. Chirurg. p. 178. &c.* Vol. 1. also in his *Append. p. 21. &c.* Though it is a Tumour contained in a Cystis, yet from the Structure of the Part, the Extirpation thereof is of an uncertain Event. He who undertakes this Operation, takes the *Wolf by the Ear*. ” *The Cure.*

Of a falling down of the ANUS.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Art. 1322. A falling down of the Anus is, when in voiding the Excrements the Intestinum Rectum hangs downward, is so protruded, that it cannot naturally be drawn back within the Body, or though it is with-drawn, it presently falls down again. It is sometimes a chronick Distemper, (especially when it depends on a Palsy) *Ani Proidentia.* *The Causes.*

Palsy) and is difficult to cure. The Causes of a Procidencia Ani, are Costiveness, a Diarrhæa, Dysentery, or especially a Tenesmus; it is most difficult to cure when attended with the Hæmorrhoides.

The Cure.

Art. 1323. If there be an Inflammation it is first to be asswaged with emollient and discutient Fomentations, and the Impediments being removed, the Anus is to be reduced into its natural Place: "Gentle Laxatives are sometimes to be given according to the Circumstances of the Distemper," otherwise when there is no Inflammation, or Tumour, it may be fomented with *Astringents*, which may be used in the form of *Fumes*. "Parey applies a Sponge dipped *Astringents* to the Anus. "The Patient may ease himself standing, and "so it does not so easily fall down." Amongst the *Astringents* I have not yet known a more effectual Remedy than *fotus pro hernia varicosa*. (1271). "A Tenesmus frequently attends it, "in such a Case Remedies for a Tenesmus are "to be given.

Reduction.

Art. 1324. "The *Intestinum Rectum* being thrust out, is in danger by external Cold, "lest it should Gangrene, wherefore it is presently to be reduced. The Reduction may "sometimes be performed by the following "Method, other remedies being ineffectual, "viz. let the Buttocks of the Patient be beat "with an open Hand, five or six Times or "more, by which the elevator Muscles of the "Anus, lift up the *Intestinum Rectum* into "it's proper Place.

Of WARTS and CORNS.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Art. 1325. " Every Body knows what sort *Warts and Corns.*
 " of Tumours Warts or Corns are. Warts
 " are either smooth or Jagged, and hanging
 " down, called *acrochordones*.

Art. 1326. If Warts are only rooted in the *The Cure of Warts.*
 Skin, they are easily Cured or taken away;
 but if they rise from the Tendons underneath,
 they can scarce be rooted out without a great
 deal of Danger; the same is true of Corns of
 the Feet. The Juice of *chelidon. maj.* or *esulæ*
 or *dentis leonis vel tithymali*, &c. often anoint-
 ed takes away Warts. Water with *Sal. Armo-*
niac. dissolved in it, is an Experiment of *Borel-*
lus's. " And this is the only certain Medicine
 " which D. Mapletost, some time Professor of
 " Græsham College, confesses that he knows of;
 " this Medicine is commonly most efficacious,
 " but not Infallible; nor yet is our Art (the
 " most Noble of all,) so uncertain as a Learned
 " hath Suggested."

Art. 1327. " A Corn (says Celsus) some-
 " times elsewhere, but chiefly grows in the
 " Feet, and especially upon a Bruise, though
 " sometimes otherwise, and is Painful. Corns
 " by Pliny, are called *Morticini*. " As to the *The Cure.*
 Cure, they are to be softened with *Emp.*
mynsicht. è galbano crocat. cum sale ammoniac.
 and are afterwards to be pulled away; *Emp. de*
ranis cum mercur. may serve for the same Pur-
 pose. Also fresh Beef bound on like a Plaister,
 often takes them away; and thus they are said
 often to fall away of themselves.

Of a Contusion, &c. Ch. 12

Art. 1328. We need not say much of Corns, because few of them are Visible.



CHAP. XIII.

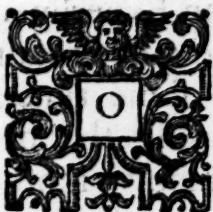
Or the Thirteenth Collection of DISEASES.

Of CONTUSION, &c.

By Observation and Authority.

Contusion.

Art. 1329.



OUR Bodies often receive Damage, either by a fall from some high Place, or a violent Blow, or the pressure of incumbent Weight, &c. the fleshy parts are Bruised, and the bones Dislocated and sometimes broke. From the forementioned Causes an *Ecchymosis* often happens, with or without Tumour, which is really an Accumulation of small Wounds, by an attrition of solid Bodies and the Vessels; which occasions a Stagnation of the Liquids, which cogulate together, and sometimes Putrify, and sometimes they Join to the external Integuments, which are also sometimes in some Parts hurt.

Ecchymosis

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

The Cure.

Art. 1330. In the Cure of an *Ecchymosis*, we are first to endeavour, that the extravasated

ed Blood Coagulated, and having acquired a Sharpness, should be gradually dissolved again, insensibly consumed, and discharged through the Passages or Pores of the Body. Internally Medicines are convenient which *absorbe acids*, dissolve the coagulated Blood, and also gentle *Diaphoreticks*, *Sperma ceti* with *lap. cancror.* is eminent *succin. præparat. corol. rub. &c.* *Antimonium diaphoreticum*, & *salia volat.* are excellent. Externally in the first Place *resolvents*, and those that insensibly dissipate grumous Blood are to be used. This is done sometimes with *Spirit of Wine*, Simple or *Camphorated*, or with *Saffron*, applyed with Linnen; it will be more effectual if *Tberiacæ* is added, and *Bals. Sulph.* also, especially in Contusions of the nervous Parts. In slighter Contusions, *Beef* cut in thin Slices and applyed is very good. But if an *Ecchymosis* cannot be dispersed by these and the like Medicines, we are to endeavour, that the extravasated Blood may be turned into Pus; but if there is danger of a Gangrene, the Bruised part is presently to be scarified Deep, and the clotted Blood as much as Possible, is to be taken away, and it is to be treated as a Gangrene, of which elsewhere (1384.) “In all large bruises, “*Bleeding* is necessary.

A Gangrene to be prevented.

A Collection of Opinions.

Art. 1331. A certain Youth fell from a high Place, and all his Limbs were very much Bruised, that he seemed like to Dye soon. His Father took *Honey-Combs with the Honey*, and boiled them in Wine, to the consistence of an Ointment, which he spread upon a *Sheep-skin newly Killed* and wrapped the Patient in it, *A singular Remedy.*

it, which was repeated for three Days; the Person was intirely Cured. From *Riverius*.

*The Virtues of
Dulcamara.*

Art. 1332. Rx. *Fol. solani lignosi sive dulcamar.* Miv. *sem. lini subtiliter pulverisat.* ʒiv. boil them in muscatel. Wine from Crete, or Pork fat, to the consistence of a Cataplasm, which apply warm to the bruised Part; in one Nights time it dissolved a Tumour the bigness of a Man's Head, and hath healed deplorable contusions of the Muscles (says D. Hulse in Ray;) and the Virtues of the same Plant are very excellent for internal Use; for it is the Basis of *Fuller's Traumatick Infusion*; the Author adds, that it is a singular Experiment for a fall from on high or a Contusion, for it wonderfully discusses the extravasated and grumous Blood, &c.

*In a simple
Contusion.*

Art. 1333. In a simple Contusion, Embrocations are sufficient with *ol. rosar. myrtil.* & *aceto*, and an application of the following Cataplasm, or after this manner Rx. *Far. bord. fabar. aa ʒiij. pulv. nuc. cupress. balaust. alum. rup. aa ʒss ros. rub. ʒiij. ol. ros. ʒiss. alb. ov. N° ij. acet. q. f. m. f.* Cataplasm from *Wise-man*.

Art. 1334. Besides the Medicines just mentioned, sometimes the following may be of use. *Bolus ad casum, pulvis ad casum, ol. sem. lini* taken inwardly, *Emplast. smeet.* &c.

ETTMULLIER'S Opinion.

*A Contusion of
the Head.*

Art. 1335. A violent Contusion of the Head, sometimes divides the Skull, either in the place contused, or the opposite, (which is called a *Contrafracture*;) sometimes it penetrates both Tables, sometimes the external, the internal not being hurt, and on the contrary. The signs

signs of a Fissure are manifold, as cholerick Vomiting, Vertigo, or Giddiness, a Flux out of the Mouth, Nostrils, &c. sudden Loss of Speech, and in a short time Delirium, Convulsions, a Palsy: These Symptoms sometime happen presently in the beginning, when the Damage is very great; sometimes on the fourth or seventh Day, when the Hurt is slighter. If the Person holds a String fast betwixt his Jaws, and the Surgeon pulls it hard, if he hath a Fissure, he will perceive Pain in the Place where it is. It is necessary most commonly to perforate the Skull, to open a Passage for the Blood and Sanies. It is to be observed, that simple Wounds of the Head sometimes grow painful after the fourth or seventh Day, and upon that comes a shivering and a Fever; if these and other Symptoms happen, there is a Suspicion of a Fissure or Fracture of the Skull, but if there are no other Symptoms, the *Trepan* is not presently to be made use of; for a Fever may be occasioned by other Causes. “ In “ Contusions of the Skull, and Wounds of the “ Membranes, a violent *Ophthalmia* happens “ on the seventh or eleventh Day, and it is a “ sign of approaching Death. *Baglivi*.

BOERHAVE'S Opinion.

Art. 1336. In Contusions of the Head, and the Matter collected by that Means, sometimes various Humours are occasioned, an Erysipelas, an Oedema, Pains, Convulsions, Rottenness of the Bone and Periosteum, Fevers, Death. The Skull in young Persons depressed, or drove inwards in old ones after a Fracture, presses upon the Brain, and accordingly to the Variety of the Place pressed, according to the Largeness of

The Effects of a Contusion of the Head.

A violent Concussion.

of its Depth, acuteness on the puncture Pressing, produces Stupidness, Vertigo's Tingling, Dimness of Sight, Delirium vomiting of Cholera, Pains of the Head, Convulsions, Palsies, involuntary Urine or Stools, Apoplexies, Fevers, Death. A violent Concussion of the Head, sometimes produces the same by Fracture, or Compression, &c. "In these Distempers the praise worthy Author is diligently to be consulted *de Cap. Vulneribus*, who (if I am able to Judge) is the best of all Writers. In violent Concussions of the Head *Hippocrates his Aphorism* is always to be remembered, to wit, whatever is bruised, it is necessary that it should Putrify, and turn into Pus."

Of LUXATIONS.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Luxation of the Bones.

Art. 1337. The Bones are said to be luxated, when the Heads of them are removed out of their natural Places; and this luxation is most commonly caused by external Force, but sometimes arises from an Internal Cause; for this Mischief sometimes happens to those, who have the Scurvy, or are subject to *Catarrhs*; for in these the nervous Fibres are relaxed, and resolved, and almost become insensible, so that a *Scorbutick Palsy* often ensues.

Double.

Art. 1338. A Luxation is double, to wit, *perfect*, when the bone is altogether moved from its Place, *or imperfect*; when the bone is not wholly thrust out of its Place, but sticks yet in the Margin of its Cavity.

Prognosticks.

Art. 1339. Of all the rest the bone of the Thigh is most difficultly dislocated, and the Luxation of it is the hardest of all to Cure; in grown Persons it is seldom or never reduced without

without a perpetual Lameness. The Reason is because the strong Ligament, by which it is bound in its Cavity, is either broke, or very much relaxed. "It is very probable (as D. Cheselden observes in two Dissections An. p. 33.) that the bone of the Thigh is seldom or never Luxated, and that a Fracture of the Neck of that bone, is often taken for a Luxation, by which the Thigh is shortened, &c. For it is impossible (to speak with him) that the Head of that bone should find a firm and fixed Place amongst the Muscles fit for the Motion in walking, as in the *Acetabulum*." The Luxation of the *Talus* or *Pedium* is of all the most Dangerous; about the Bone of the Instep, the Heel, the three *Ossa innominata*, and the *os Cubiculare*, &c. There are a great many Tendons, which occasion a most violent Pain, Inflammation and sometimes Convulsions. "The shoulder Bone (as *Barbette* observes is not often dislocated, and also but seldom reduced, but that there remains some small Protuberance, for which reason the Patient often cannot put his Hand to his Head. The Luxation of the *Vertebra* of the back forwards, is looked upon to be a mortal Case; and the same may be said most commonly of the Ribs Luxated internally."

Art. 1340. As to the Cure of a Luxation; *The Cure.* a bone Luxated, when the Member is extended, is timely to be reduced, which being done, the Chirurgeon hath nothing else to do, but to keep it firm by convenient Ligature, putting it in due Position again, and to prevent Inflammation and other Accidents which may easily come upon it. The Bandages ought not to be too *strict*, lest Tumours should be occasioned

by too great a Constriction or straightening of the Vessels; nor yet too *Slack*, lest the Part once reduced should slip out of its Place again.

Inflammation.

If it is attended with Inflammation, before the Part is reduced, nothing is to be done before the Inflammation is discussed; as long as it continues, so long the Part is unapt for extension; but if the Inflamed Luxation is violently extended, sometimes by too much Pain, a mortal Convulsion is occasioned. Therefore to prevent the approaching Inflammation, or to discuss that which is present, the following Fomentation is convenient, *Rx. Summit. hyperic. Miss. beton. chamæmel. rorismarin. āa Mj. rad. consolid. maj. ʒiij. aristoloch. rotund. ʒvj. sem. quatuor calid. maj. āa ʒss. coq. in aq. font. et vin. āa q. f. ad lbij.* for a Fomentation, and let the Bandages be dipped in that, to be made use of Warm: where there is a greater Contusion, let the Quantity of *Consolida* be increased; but of *Aristolochia* where it is slighter; where the Pains are violent *Capita papav.* may be added. An *Oedematous* Tumour sometimes happens upon it, in which Case let the parts affected be annointed with a *volatile penetrating oil*, *Petroleum* is also good, and *balsam. peruv.* tempered with *Spir. Junip.* In Luxations also it is convenient to anoint with *ol. hyperici* and *ol. Terebinth.* *fætid Distilled oil of Tartar.* is a horrible Medicine in respect of its smell, but a noble one in respect of its Efficacy; Medicines prepared *ex Lumbricis* are convenient, both Internally and Externally. I have learnt by Experience, that an Egg beat up with *ol. Terebinth* and a little *Vinegar*, is a most useful remedy in Luxations, and satisfies all Intentions, *Belloste.* That also of Mr.

Oedema.

Boyles

Boyles is good, to wit, *furfur tritici* boiled in *Vinegar*.

Art. 1341 In Fractures of the Bones, the *A Fracture.*
Bone is either broke according to the *Breadth*
that is *Transverse*, or is split according
to the *Length*, which is properly called a
Fissure. Fractures oftner happen in old Men
than young ones, because their Bones are
Drier.

Art. 1342. Longitudinal Fractures of the *Longitudinal.*
Bones, that is, *Fissures*, are difficult to be
known, but easily cured; if neglected or not
rightly cured, they occasion an Ulcer, especi-
ally if a Caries happens in the place of the *Fis-*
sure, they are very Dangerous, and often oc-
casion a Necessity of cutting off the Limb.

Art. 1343. Transverse Fractures are easily *Transverse.*
known, but difficult to cure. A Bone broke in
the middle makes a slighter Fracture than about
the Joynts. A Fracture made with a Wound, *Prognosticks.*
with a large Contusion and Hurt is worse, and
very Dangerous, as also when the Bone is broke
into a great many pieces. In old Persons, the
Thigh-bone broke is very seldom or never re-
stored without Lameness. The lesser Bones
broke are commonly healed within the seventh
or fourteenth, but the greater Bones in about
twenty to forty Days.

Art. 1344 In the cure of Fractures there
are two Intentions, or Ends, which a Surgeon
is to aim at, *viz.* to reduce the broken Bones,
Extension being made, into their natural Situ-
ation, and when they are reduced to fix them
there by Bandage and Splints; for then Na-
ture glues them again firmly together, and a
Callus is formed, which in Substance is like
that of a Bone, but only differs from it in
Conformation. If there is an Inflammation, it

is to be cured before any thing is to be done about the Fracture, which being removed, and the Bone reduced, let the place of the Fracture be anointed with *ol. hyperic.* or *ol. lumbricorum terrest.* with some Drops of *ol. terebinth.* and let *emplast. ex tacamahac.* be applied macerated with a little *ol. distillat. rorismarini*; the Plaister being applied, put on three or four Splints at the most, which afterwards are to be bound together with Ligatures; but the Ligatures ought to be moderate; for if they be too tight they stifle the part, and occasion a Gangrene.

The Virtues of
Osteocolla.

Compound
Fractures.

It appears by Experience, that *lap. osteoc.* from ʒss. to ʒj. taken inwardly, above all other Medicines, of singular Efficacy in breeding and augmenting the Callus's of broken Bones, however obscure it is, how it operates. Hitherto of simple Fractures; some are complicated with a Wound, therefore after the Reduction of the Bone, the Wound is to be considered, which is to be treated as other Wounds, of which afterwards; the Plaister applied to the Fracture ought to be perforated, in the place of the Wound, that by that Means the Wound may be commodiously treated. If the Bone is broke again, it is not broke in the Callus, but near it.

Of WOUNDS.

BOERHAVE'S Opinion.

An Account of
Wounds in
General.

Art. 1345. A Wound is a fresh Solution of Unity, Bloody, of a soft Part, made by a hard and sharp Body. The Parts wounded gradually recede further and further from one another; the Blood most commonly flows out at first with Violence, and gradually stops of its own Accord;

cord; then a Crust of Blood is hardened in the Cavity of the Wound, and a diluted, red-dish, thin Liquor flows out; the Lips of the Wound begin to grow red, to grow hot, painful, to swell and retract; and at the same time a small Fever attends with Heat and Thirst; (in great Wounds) then the third or fourth Day, sooner or later, the Liquor discharged is tough, white, fat, equal, and Pus or Matter; at the same time the Redness, Heat, Pain, Humour, retraction of the Lips, and the Fever cease, or are diminished; and by Degrees the Cavity of the Wound from the Bottom upwards, and from the Circumference towards the Centre is filled up again with new Flesh, the white Edges growing together, or towards one another; at last the Wound is dried up and covered with a Cicatrix.

Art. 1346. When a great Artery is totally divided, a mortal *Hæmorrhagy* succeeds, but a smaller Artery being cut a-cross, flying back, and withdrawing within the neighbouring solid Parts, is a stoppage to itself; but if the Artery cut a-cross is not wholly divided, a perpetual *Hæmorrhagy* is occasioned, but that being appeased, or stopped, an Anurism happens from Thinness of the Cicatrix giving way.

Wounds of the Arteries.

Art. 1347. " To stop the *Hæmorrhagy* in
 " Wounds, besides Ligatures of the Vessels,
 " and the Application of Buttons, a great many
 " *Stypticks* may be made use of; the most
 " common, or usual, are the following; *Palv.*
 " *Galen. alum. ustum, colcothar. vitriol. muscus*
 " *Indiæ, stypticum regis, ol. terebinth. tint. an-*
 " *tiphthifica Etmulleri, or rather Michaelis*
 " (see *Etmuller*, Vol. I. p. 476) truly the best
 " of Medicines, *Helvetii stypticum, viz. tint.*
 " *chalybis cum tartaro præp. spir. vin. extract.*

Hæmorrhagy.

“ and this is the last Remedy of those which
 “ are most noted ; except any one hath a
 “ mind to be deceived with new Lights, or an
 “ *Ignis fatuus*. Alas ! there will always be
 “ Mountabanks and Impostors as long as they
 “ find the World so Credulous. But doth this
 “ only prevail among the Vulgar ? I wish I
 “ were not obliged to say that even Baronets,
 “ Councillors, &c. encourage such Impostors ;
 “ but they were tolerated in *Oribasius*’s time ;
 “ and so all our Ancestors in every Age, and
 “ *Hypocrates* himself complained that the
 “ World was pestered with most impudent Pre-
 “ tenders. A little bit of *Opium* thrust into
 “ the Orifice of the bleeding Artery, as they
 “ say, presently stops the hæmorrhagy. N.
 “ B. D. *Eaton*’s *Styptick*, is the same, or at
 “ least, not much different from *Helvetius*’s
 “ *Styptick*, some time obsolete abroad, and
 “ now renewed again with so much Ostenta-
 “ tion. D. *Sprengellius Phillos. Transact.* N^o
 “ 383. hath demonstrated very plainly, that
 “ in both the greatest Virtue depends on the
 “ Spirit of Wine, and that the Spirit of Wine
 “ alone produces those Effects.

*Wounds of the
 Nerves.*

Art. 1348 The Nerves wholly divided fly
 back, and hide themselves, drawing their little
 branches about the Wound, and occasion pain
 and obstruction in the neighbouring Parts ; but
 in the Part below the Wound, Numbness, want
 of Motion, and a wasting. The Nerves prick-
 ed, or half divided, occasion pains, sometimes
 at the first obtuse, sometimes very brisk ones ;
 first in the Place of the Wound, afterwards
 throughout all the Nerves joined to them, and
 those that are near ; then Heats, Tumours,
 Redness spread far about, Fevers, Diliriums,
 Convulsions, Inflammations, the opening of the
 Part

Part inflamed discharging often a sharp thin Serum, very plentifully ; afterwards insensibility, Stiffness, Dryness, and want of Motion, or produce a Gangrene and Death. The same happens only with a little Alteration, when the Tendons are hurt several ways ; and the Membranes, since they are often the Products of the Tendons and Nerves, are also affected after the same manner.

Of the Tendons and Membranes.

Art. 1349. " The great Tendons newly divided or broke may be repaired by Suture, by joining the Extremities so, that they may be in some measure united by a natural Glew, or Callus, and the Use of the Limbs preserved. The French Surgeons frequently, and also some of ours, perform this with good success. *M. Petit* hath an instance of both the Tendons of *Achilles* cut asunder, and cured only by bandage without Sticking. See *Memoirs de l' Acad. Anno 1722. p. 8.* Cured by Suture.

Art. 1350. " The Wounds of the Nerves and Tendons (says *Barbette*) easily acquire Putrefaction, and are very dangerous ; a Puncture is more dangerous than Cutting. It is to be well observed in these Wounds, that cold things externally are very hurtful ; this is to be understood not only as to Medicines, but the Air also. The Medicines ought to be moderately Heating and Drying, by no means Sharp, such as *ol. lumbricor. rutacerum, hyperici, terebinth. ceræ sp. lavend. comp. elix. proprietat, balsam. peru. opobalsam. gum. elemi, sp. vini, &c.* In a fresh Puncture of a Tendon or Nerve (as *Job Mek'ren* says) let a small piece of Lint presently be applyed, dipped in the following or some such like Mixture. *Rx Ol. terebinth. sp. vin. aa p. j. ol. ceræ in quo aliquid euphorbiæ* The Cure.

The Puncture
of a Tendon.

The Cure.

“ *phorbii solutum* p. ij. *misce*, upon this apply
 “ a small piece of Lint, presently apply a warm
 “ Spatula, that the Heat and the Strength of
 “ the Mixture may be carried down into the
 “ inward Parts of the Wound ; this being
 “ done, taking away the former, apply a Pled-
 “ git armed with *Basilicon*, and upon that
 “ *Empl. siict. Paracelsi*. In a Puncture of
 “ a Tendon, according to Dr. *Cheselden's*
 “ Observation and reasoning the Arm is to be
 “ held in a bent, and not an extended Posture.
 “ *Art. 1351.* “ In bleeding sometimes Men,
 “ especially by unskilful Surgeons, are thrown
 “ into the danger of losing a Limb, to
 “ the Hazard of their Life by the Puncture
 “ of a Tendon. Those that are troubled
 “ with such Punctures, do not presently feel
 “ Pain, but in twelve hours after Bleeding
 “ they complain of it, not so much in the Ori-
 “ fice lately made, as in the parts Tending to
 “ the Armpits, where at the last the Pain fixes
 “ it self, and then it is most felt, when the
 “ Arm is extended ; the Part hurt is af-
 “ fected with a Swelling, not exceeding
 “ the bigness of a small Nut ; but a wa-
 “ try Humour or Ichor constantly flows out
 “ of the Orifice, which is the chief *Diagno-*
 “ *sick* of the Puncture of a Tendon. It is
 “ cured by the following Cataplasim as I have
 “ seen with my own Eyes, *Rx Rad. lil. alb. ʒiv.*
 “ *coq. ad teneritudinem in lact. vaccin. ℥ij. de-*
 “ *inde. Rx farin. lini avenac. aa ʒij. coq. fa-*
 “ *rinæ ad consist. cataplas. in q. s. lactis à radic.*
 “ *prædict. colati, & radic. contus. misceantur ;*
 “ *f. cataplasma* to be applyed hot to the Part
 “ affected Morning and Evening. *Sydenham*
 “ And I have tryed the effects of this Cata-
 “ plasm more than Once.

Art.

Art. 1352. The following Wounds are *What Wounds are Mortal.* Mortal; Wounds of the Cerebellum, also of the Brain so deep, that they hurt the Medulla Oblongata much; deep Wounds of the Spinal Marrow, especially in the upper Part; Wounds of the Heart penetrating into the Cavity; also large Wounds of the Lungs, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Pancreas, Mesentery, Stomach, Intestins, of the Womb in Women with Child, of the Bladder about its greater Arteries, of the Aorta, Carotids, and the like large Arteries and Veins. Large Wounds of the Bronchia, Wounds on either Side of the Thorax penetrating the Cavity, of the Diaphragma, especially in its nervous Part, great Wounds of the Stomach, the small Guts, &c.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Art. 1353. Wounds of the Temporal *Of the Temporal Muscle.* Muscle are very Dangerous, and seldom Cured. (they most commonly occasion violent Convulsions.)

Art. 1354. The Cure of Wounds consists *The Cure.* in the Union of the Parts separated, which is only the work of Nature, who by the assistance of the nutritious Juice distributed to all the Parts, gradually renews and restores them; but the Surgeon's business is here to assist her, by following her steps in this good Work, first removing the external Impediments, and by applying Remedies, which are Familiar and Friendly to the Part called *Vulneraries* and *Balsamicks*. In curing Wounds internally *Vulneraries* and *Alkalies* are good, amongst which *album græcum*, *cancer fluviatilis*, *mercurialia*, &c. are eminent, "Nay the whole internal Cure, consists in promoting and preserving
" a

“ a gentle *Diaphoresis* ; and therefore *mixtura*
 “ *simplex* is most convenient for wounded Per-
 “ sons. ” In fresh Wounds it is not necessary,
 to protract the Cure long ; but rather the *Hæ-*
morrhagy being stopped, and extraneous Bo-
 dies removed, presently to drop in some Drops
 of *bals. peru*, which sometimes glutinates a
 Wound presently ; yet sometimes it is necessa-
 ry, that laying aside Balsamicks, *digestives*
 should be applyed after the common Method,
 to wit, where a Contusion is joined, as it hap-
 pens in *Gun-shot Wounds*, *digestives* (1367)
 commonly consist of *Terebinth.* and *vitellum*
ovi. as the basis, to which as there is occasion,
 a little Honey with *myrrh.* or *bals. peru*, or gum
elemi, &c. may be added, especially if Sup-
 puration is to be expected near the nervous
 Parts, which otherwise easily putrify. *Elixir*
proprietatis preserves all the Parts from Putre-
 faction, by reason of the *Myrrh*, as also *Col-*
cothar vitriol. commended by *Helmont*, out of
 this *Felix Wurzius* prepared his brown Oint-
 ment. *Balsam. peru* is preferred before the rest of
 Balsams, and *bals. saturni terebinthinatum* is
 also good, and *bals. Sulph.* made with *ol. Hipe-*
rici, *ol. Momordicæ* is commended ; *ol. hyperici*
 pressed out of the Seeds, in which the Flowers
 are infused, is an excellent Medicine, *Spiritus*
Theriacalis for washing recent Wounds, is ex-
 cellent to prevent putrefaction, &c.

Tents.

Art. 1355. The soundest Practitioners use
 Tents very sparingly, and never without great
 necessity ; for used too frequently and too long,
 they obstruct Healing, and dispose the cuta-
 neous Parts about the Lips of the Wound to
 Callosity.

What follows of the Use and abuse of Tents,
 and the rare solution of Wounds, I have ta-
 ken

ken out of a Book that is scarce and hard to be got, by *Johannis Baptista Magati. de rara Medicatione Vulnerum.*

Art. 1356. Tents and Dossils are only extraneous Bodies, troublesome to the Nature of the Part affected, which always endeavours to force them out; they distend the wounded Part, compress and are a burthen to it, and therefore expose it to the danger of Fluxion. Nevertheless, sometimes the use of Tents and Dossils are at least to be admitted, and are necessary, and to be esteemed in some Cases, *viz.* when the healing of the Wound is to be deferred in a complicated Case, as when the Viscera are wounded, or Matter is contained in the cavity of the Abdomen or Thorax, or is collected under the Cranium, and in such like Cases, the *Roman Surgeons* formerly, lest they should loose their Reputation, by long and diligent Observation, found out a new method of curing Wounds, which as it seemed rather to depend on Experience than the Reason and Doctrine of our Ancestors; *Cæsar Magatus*, endeavoured to reduce that to a Method. *Ludovicus Septalius*, the most famous Ornament of *Italy*, was mightily pleased with it, and made use of it in his Practice with good success, and recommended it in his Writings. As often as a Wound is opened and uncovered, so often Nature is disturbed and diverted from her proper Work, and though a conveniency attends the Application of fresh Medicines, yet the detriment proceeding from the frequent opening, is greater than the benefit of the new Medicines, the virtue of which the Wound often does not stand in need of, for healing is the work of Nature only. The State of the Wound may be known by the
Eyes

A New Method of curing Wounds.

Eyes of the Mind though covered ; but in some Cases the opening and uncovering of it is very necessary, to wit, when any manual Operation is necessary, as to remove any extraneous Body or some part of a Bone, &c. When proud Flesh rises, or when there is a suspicion of a great deal of fordid Matter, when there is violent Pain, Erosion or Itching ; under these and the like Circumstances, Wounds are to be opened, that these inconveniencies may be relieved by proper Medicines.

Ulcers.

Art. 1357. In practising Physick, Experience teaches, that the same Reason of Cure may be transferred from Wounds to Ulcers, and that with such happy success, that often deplorable Ulcers, and treated with a great many Medicines, are easily cured this way, bodies being first cleansed of *cocochemical Humours*, and the Ulcers deterged of fordid Matter.

Gun shot
Wounds.

Art. 1358. Gun-shot Wounds, after the Extraction of the Bullets, are to be cured as other contused Wounds ; *bleeding* is necessary ; for Revulsion (says *Galen*) which is directly made, brings present help, the next day a *lenitive Clyster* ought to be given, and the following Fomentation made use of. *Rx Summit. hyperici. centaur. min. scord. absynth. aa Mj. flor. ros. rub. chamæmel. melilot. sambuc. aa Miss. fursur. p j. coq. in aq. font. ad. thills. colatur. add vin. auster. lbj. sp. vin. 3vj. m. pro fotu.* If good Pus offers it self, to wit white, equal, soft not foetid, &c. all is safe ; but if the Matter answers not our wish, *precip rub.* is to be mixed with the Ointments. *Wisemen.*

Dangerous.

Art. 1359. Gun-shot Wounds are the worst of all, and the most dangerous, for a considerable Contusion always attends them, and a Lacreation of the Parts ; they are brought to

to Suppuration slowly ; scarce before the third or fourth Day.

Art. 1360. As to the Cure, all Extraneous Bodies, being first removed out of the Wound, instead of the common Digestive, *Parey's balsam*, may conveniently be made use of, it is singularly commended for the Cure of Gun-shot Wounds ; *Sennertus* and *Barbette* thus describe it, *Rx Ol. lil. alb. vel viclar. ℥iv.* boil in this two Welps newly born, till the Bones are dissolved, then *adde lumbricor. terrest. vino coct. ℥j.* boil them together, to the strained Liquor add. *terebinth. vin. ℥iij. sp. vin. ℥iss. m. f. linimentum*, which is an excellent Medicine to ease the Pain, and to digest gun-shot Wounds. But when the Wound is suppured, and all the contused Parts separated, *deterfives* are to be used, and the Wound treated according to art, till new Flesh grows of its own accord.

Art. 1361. Superficial Wounds of the Head, *Wounds of the Head.* are easily cured, with *bals. peru.* or *ol. hyperici*, applying about it *emp. de betonica* ; but above all other Medicines whatever, for Wounds of the Head *emp. de gum. elemi*, or *linimentum Arcaei* is esteemed the best ; all unctuous things are to be avoided ; *gum elemi* also mixed with *terebinth.* is good in Wounds of the Head. Of the excellent Virtues of this you may consult the Author himself. The Virtues of this Liniment which we have found out are, that it concocts, digests, mundifies, and also incarnates in all dangers, the use of it never deceived my Expectation ; and all those whoever have tryed it, have not undeservedly given it the name of a *Balsam*.

Art. 1362. When the Pericranium is hurt, *The Cranium hurt.* that the Bone should lie long bare, or Putrify, the

the Bone is deprived of the Vessels of the Periosteum, and consequently of its own, the Liquor stagnates in them, and putrefying separates a Scale, upon which the Bone turns yellow, brown, black, and at last throws off a Scale. In this Case the Cure is performed (safely, readily and expeditiously) by perforating the Bone gently with a *small Piercer* in several Places near one another, even to the middle, by which means an *Exfoliation* is prevented, the Periosteum grows again, by applying Pledgits dipped in *Spirit of Wine and Mastich* dissolved in it, and thus the Cure is presently performed. From *Boerhaave*, "Whom
 " a young Surgeon, not experienced in Wounds
 " of the Head and the Scalp, shou'd consult,
 " above all others whatever, to avoid Mistakes
 " in Practice. In all Wounds of the Head,
 " especially great ones, where the Cranium is
 " laid bare, we are to endeavour in the Cure,
 " to defend the wounded Part from external
 " Cold as much as possible."

Balsamum Samaritanum.

Art. 1363. *Balsamum Samaritanum* is much commended in curing Wounds by some, especially *M. le Clark*, which is made of *Wine and Oil of Olives*, reduced into a Balsam by long boiling; there is also another more compounded, which is approved of by frequent use, *R. Vin. hispan. ol. ros. aa lss. sacchar. cand. mel. violar. aa ʒij.* boil them together with a gentle Fire, and make a Balsam. *Belloste.*

Wounds Inflamed.

Art. 1364. *Aq. Calcis*, either by it self, or mixed with *Campbor* or *Sacchar. Saturni*, takes away the Inflammation of Wounds above all other Things.

Synovia.

Art. 1365. *Synovia*, or the Flux of whitish Water from wounded Joints, is a dangerous Symptom, and leaves behind it an Atrophy of the

the Parts; to assuage it, let an Astringent *The Cure.*
Powder be sprinkled upon it. A certain Surgeon made use of *Usnea Cran. Humani*, and *Painters Lacea*, equal Parts; otherwise *Hogsdung* mixed with Blood from the Wound, and boiled and applied like a Plaister to the Wound, is a singular Experiment. *Ettmuller.*

Of ULCERS.

ETT MULLER'S Opinion.

Art. 1366. An Ulcer is a Solution of Con- *An Ulcer,*
tinuity, by a corroding Sharpness with a Loss *what.*
of some Parts or Particles; this corroding Quality in Ulcers is a sharp Acid, changing the proper Nourishment of the Part into a sharp Excrement or Sanies; but an Ulcer is either *simple or complicated, sinuous, fistulous, cancerous, &c.* Old Ulcers occasion Leanness, slow Fevers, and other Accidents, as well as Ulcers of Lungs.

Art. 1367. Old Ulcers are seldom cured *The Cure.*
without the use of Internals, and these Internals ought to be *Absorbers of Acids, Openers of Obstructions and Sudorificks*, especially *Decoctions of the Woods, Antimonials, Viperines and Volatiles*; amongst Purgers *Extract. Hellebor. nigr.* with *Mercur. Dulc.* is the best; but *Emetics* often repeated, are preferred, to render the Cure of Ulcers easy: For these and such like Internals being altogether neglected, most commonly the Surgeons Endeavours are in vain. In stubborn and other incurable Ulcers, *Salivation* it self is to be made use of. Old Ulcers sometimes cannot be healed, unless an *Issue* be made on the opposite Side. As to external Remedies, they are in general *Digestives, Deter-*
gents,

Digestives.

gents, Sarcoticks, or such as *incarn*, and *Epu-*
loticks which cicatrize, and are to be used by
a prudent Surgeon, according to the variety of
the Conditions of the Ulcer in the Cure; the
following is an experienced Digestive, R. *Tere-*
binth. venet. ʒj. *vitel. ov. unius mel. rosar.* ʒvj.
ol. hyperici ʒj. f. *unguentum*; sometimes Gum
Elemi, Unguent. *Basilic.* Thus, *Mastiche*, *fa-*
rin. bord. &c. may be added. Deterging Me-

Detergents.

dicines used by Surgeons are very numerous;
the most noted are the following, *Radix apii*,
aristolochiæ utriusq; *fol. nicotianæ*, *flor. hyperici*,
album græcum, *camphora*, *bals. peru. myrrh. aloë*
euphorbium, Preparations of Sulphur, *Saturnines*
æs viride, *arsenicum*, *aq. calcis vivæ*, *mercur.*
dulc. mercurius præcipit. bals. sulph. oleum &
unguent. nicotian. unguent. ægyptiac. apostolorum.
“Also *ol. Camph.* to wit, *Camphor dissolved*
“in a double Quantity of Spirit of Nitre, &c.”

Sarcoticks and Epuloticks.

Sarcoticks and *Epuloticks* only differ from one
another in degree, the following is esteemed as
very good, R. *Unguent. diapompholig. tutiæ aa*
p. j. diasulph. ruland. p. ij. ol. nicotian. parum M.
“There is scarce a better than *D. Turner's*
“*Emp. de Lapid. Calaminaris* (16. 39.)

Art. 1368. In old Ulcers the following Em-
plaster is very good, R. *Calcis vivæ bis vel*
ter lot. & *parum ex siccat. q. v. ol. lini q. f. m.* and
with *bol. armen.* or *bol. rub.* let it be stained of
a fleshy Colour.

Callous.

Art. 1369. A long standing Ulcer, or one
that is ill handled, often turns Callous,
which sometimes only encompasses the Edges or
Orifice of the Ulcer, but frequently hardens
and possesses the whole ulcerated Sinus; and such
sinuous Ulcers, with an internal Callus, are cal-
led *Fistulæ*, which are difficult to cure by rea-
son of the Callus, and are incurable except
that

Fistula.

that is taken away. The *Sinus* is to be enlarged with *Rad. Gentian*, and the *Callus* to be consumed with *Pulv. alum. ust. merc. præcip. suc. Nicotian*, &c. Sometimes it is necessary the whole *Fistula* shou'd be divided with a Knife, and opened, and then the *Callus* is to be taken away with a Knife, or the before-mentioned Medicines.

Art. 1370. A Caries of a Bone often happens in old Ulcers, which is a Corrosion of the Bone it self, and as it were an Ulcer of it; if the Bone is bare, first something oily and fat appears, then it gradually grows yellow, then blackish, and afterwards grows full of Holes, and as if penetrated with Peircers; if the Bone lies hid, the Caries is to be discovered with a Probe; for then the Bone in the bottom will not appear smooth and slippery, but unequal and rough, and the Matter which flows out of the Ulcer is sordid and fat, oily and sharp, and in a greater Quantity, nor can the Ulcers be cicatrized. The Lips of the Ulcer are to be dilated, and unctuous Medicines to be avoided; Powder of *Euphorbium* is an experienced Medicine, the next to which is *Rad. irid. florent.* *Mercur. dulcis* is much commended, as also *ol. garyophil.* to promote an Exfoliation. "Ol. *Camphoræ*, that is, Camphor dissolved in a double Quantity of Spirit of Nitre, is cried up by some, *Hist. de l'Acad.* Vol. IX. Pag. 74. If these and the like Things have no Success, the Bone is to be laid bare, and to be scraped; and if the Corruption is deep, a Peircer, or which is better, an actual Cautery is to be made use of; for above all Things the Touch of a hot Iron dries up the Moisture of the Bone, and disposes it to a quick Exfoliation."

WISEMAN'S Opinion.

Simple Ulcer. Art. 1371. In treating of simple Ulcers it is often my Custom, to digest, deterge and incarnate the Ulcer with *Ung. Basilicon*, and *Mercur. Præcipit.* in a greater or lesser Proportion, mixed together as Occasion requires, and afterwards to close up the Ulcer with *Cicatrizers*. But simple Ulcers are seldom found; for they are most commonly complicated with various Accidents, as *Intemperies* or *Disorders in Temper*, *Pain*, *Fluxion*, &c.

Intemperies. Art. 1372. " Sometimes an *Intemperies* happens in Ulcers, which so much hinders the Cure, that there is no room to expect it, unless that is first corrected; and this is four fold; in a hot *Intemperies* the Pus or Matter is sharp, the Lips of the Ulcer red, attended with a considerable Pain." *Refrigerants* are to be made use of, moderately *astringent* and *repelling* Medicines; such are *astringent Fomentations*, *Unguent. album camphoratum*, *refrigerans Galeni*, *popul.* and the like.

Hot.

Cold. Art. 1373. In a Cold *Intemperies*, " The Lips of the Wound are soft, whitish, and when Matters succeed ill, they turn livid." *Discutient* and *attenuant Fomentations* are convenient, as in *œdematous Tumours*, and *Unguent*s and *Emplasters* ought to be drying and detergent, which are sufficiently known.

Moist. Art. 1374. In a moist *Intemperies*, " The Flesh is soft and lank, often proud Flesh attends it, and a plentiful Flux of Humours." Here drying and *astringent* Medicines are indicated, as *Unguent. diapompholig. tutiæ*; *calce lota*, *nutritum*, *desiccativ. rub.* &c.

Art. 1375. "Ulcers with a dry Intemperies, where there is little or no Pus, are hard to cure." The Topicks ought to be *moistening, emollient* Fomentations, *Unguent. Basil* and *Mercur. præc.* Unguents and digestive Plaisters; in all these hitherto mentioned, internal Medicines are not to be neglected.

Art. 1376. In all Ulcers with a great deal of Pain, internals being rightly premised, which are indicated, the Condition of the Ulcer is to be minded, that the true Cause of the Pain may be known; it is to be observ'd, whether the Humour is thick, which is called *Sordid*, or thin and *ichorous*, which is called *Sanies*; both are peculiarly to be corrected by Detergents: This being rightly performed, and the Pain still continuing, *Lenients* and *Anodynes* are to be made use of. *Cataplasms* of *Muc. sem. psyllii, cydonior. farin. bord. croc. vitel. ov. &c.* *Unguent. populn. refrigerans Galeni, &c.* cool and ease the Pain; but according to variety of Causes, a different Indication offers it self.

Art. 1377. *Spongy* and *fungous* Flesh frequently happens to grow in Ulcers, arising from too great an Afflux of Humours, or the unskilfulness of the Surgeon; it is to be suppressed by *drying* Medicines, or to be taken away by *Causticks*; the milder are *Lap. tutiæ, alum. ust. mercur. præcip.* The stronger, *Vitriolum Rom. aq. Lap. Medicamentos. aq. viridis Fallop. &c.* "Of the rest of the Affections and Accidents of Ulcers, the Author may be consulted, who hath writ honestly and modestly."

BELLOSTE'S Opinion.

*A singular
Medicine.*

Art. 1378. To conclude, we shall add that Experiment of *M. Belloste*, for its singular Virtues in the Cure of Ulcers, which is nothing else but a *Decoction, fol. Jugland. in Water with a little Sugar*: The Method of using it is by wetting a Cloth in it, and putting it upon the Ulcer, and renewing it no oftener than every second or third Day, till the Ulcer is healed. This Medicine, however simple and vulgar it may appear, suppurates, deterges, incarns, resists Putrefaction, &c. sooner and more successfully than any one Medicine yet known, (says the Author) who is much more copious in its Praise. p. 260.

WISEMAN'S Opinion.

Fistula in Ano.

From a Phyma.

Art. 1379. To Ulcers belongs a Fistula in Ano, which is a sinuous Ulcer commonly arising from a Phyma, or the internal Hæmorrhoids. Fistula's which arise from a Phyma, are the worst, very painful and hard to be cured; for as much as they penetrate deep into the Interstices of the Muscles, and there form Sinus's; and the remoter the Sinus's are from the Anus, so much the worse, because they admit of no opening by *Incision*: " So our Author thinks; " because in that Case it is necessary to divide " the sphincter Muscle of the Anus: But Dr. " *Berbeck*, Surgeon of *York*, a very honest " Man, and famous for this Operation, affirms, That he hath often divided the Sphincter of the Anus, and also if the Patients, during the Cure of the Wound, could not contain their Excrements, that after the healing

"ing of it, the retentive Faculty of the Sphincter was restored." See *Chefelden's Anat.*

"p. 63.

Art. 1380. Fistula's arising from the internal Hæmorrhoids are bred gradually betwixt the Coats of the Intestinum Rectum, and have a small Perforation near the Verge of the Anus, from whence they issue out a thin Sanies or Ichor without pain, but in process of Time are attended with Itching and Excoriation; the Orifices at last become callous, and sometimes for a Time are shut up, and then at certain Intervals break out again. *From the Hæmorrhoids.*

SENNERTUS'S Opinion.

Art. 1381. Fistula's, if they run much, or with a Fætor, or otherwise do no damage, or bring no Inconveniency; but Nature rather discharges superfluous Humours from *cacochymick* and *cachetick* Bodies that way, with Advantage to the Person; they are not to be healed, but rather kept open. But simple Fistula's and recent ones may be cured without danger. *Fistulas not presently to be healed.*

Art. 1382. As to Incision, if that may be done without danger, that is, that the Muscle of the Anus may not be hurt, and the Excrements flow out involuntarily, it is done either by a *Thread* or *tying*, as they call it, or by *cutting* with an Instrument. With a *Thread* it is done thus: Take a Thread of Silk, or a Horse-hair, or another, which may not easily rot, that is to be put into the End of a Tin or Leaden Probe, perforated like a Needle, and to be thrust into the Fistula, and with the Finger dipped in *Oil of Roses*, thrust into the Intestinum Rectum, the Thread is to be taken hold of, the Probe to be drawn out, and the two

Extremities of the Thread are to be tied together, and to be tied streighter every Day either by the Surgeon or the Person himself, till the whole Fistula is cut; then the Callus is to be consumed and the Ulcer healed.

*Incision with
an Instru-
ment.*

Art. 1383. *Incision* is sooner made with an Instrument, after this manner; a leaden Probe is to be thrust into the Fistula, till it penetrates into the Intestinum Rēctum, and then the Instrument being passed into the Anus with a Finger, the Fistula is to be cut according to the Passage of the leaden Style, yet taking care not to hurt the Hæmmorrhoids, to occasion an Hæmorrhagy. When the Incision is made, a Dossil is to be put in, anointed or armed with the *White of an Egg*, and *astringent Powders*; the next Day *Hippocrates* sprinkles it *æris flore usto*, and thrusts in a bit of Sponge besmeared with Honey, that the Fistula may be kept open; and that he continues seven Days, till the Callus is consumed; in the mean time a Sponge wet in fourish Wine is to be put in, to keep back and repress the Humours. Of destroying a Callus we have writ elsewhere, (1369.)

Of a GANGRENE and SPHACELUS.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

*A Gangrene
and Sphacelus
what.*

Art. 1384. A Gangrene signifies the beginning of a Mortification of a Part, yet it is joined with Pain and some kind of burning; but a *Sphacelus* or *Necrosis* is a perfect Mortification, where there is a total Loss of Life; therefore a Gangrene and a Sphacelus which succeeds it, differ only in Degrees.

Art.

Art. 1385. Sometimes it comes upon Fractures, Wounds ill handled, ill kind of Ulcers, and Tumours, especially Sanguine; but sometimes it proceeds from internal Causes. In gangrenous Parts the Colour is changed into a pale, obscure, sublivid or blue, and at last black; but the Flesh that was stretched becomes flaccid and soft, and a Sphacelus being confirmed, the Skin separates from the Parts of its own accord, and a discoloured Water flows out of an ill Smell, and the Part affected breathes out a cadaverous Stench.

The Causes.

Diagnosticks.

Art. 1386. It is most certain that a Gangrene from an internal Cause is mortal. For though the Member is taken away, the Mischief will break out again, and of necessity brings Death after it.

Prognosticks.

Art. 1387. To stop a Gangrene all Internals are *Sudorificks* and *Alexipharmicks*, but externally a *Decoction of Calx viva* is wonderful, either by it self, or more effectual if *Sulphur* is boiled in it, and *Mercurius Dulcis* is dissolved, with an Addition of *Spirit of Wine* (*camphorated*.) In a severer Gangrene, deep *Scarification* being first made, *finus equinus* boiled in *Wine* or *Urine* is very good; this was an Experiment of *Silvius* and *Barbet's*, and a great Secret, (and it would be better if *Spir. Sal. Armon.* was added). *Unguentum Aegyptiac.* also used hot may be of Service, *Scarification* being premised according to Art, &c. "It is a common Practice amongst our Chirurgeons, to apply to the scarify'd Place, *ol. Terebinth.* hot, with a third Part of *Tinct. Myrrh.* and *Aloes*, and to apply upon it an *Emplaster of Theriaca Londinensis.*"

The Cure.

BOERHAAVE'S Opinions

*The Signs of
a Gangrene.*

Art. 1388. The Signs of a Gangrene, are when the Symptoms of Inflammation suddenly disappear without taking away the Cause, a dull Sense, a pale Colour, of the Colour of Ashes, Brown, Livid, &c. Softness, Flaccidity, not rising again if depressed, Pustles full of a Lymphatick Ichor, Yellowish or Reddish, in the Place inflamed; when upon a Sense of Cold, there is a great Itching and Pricking, with a Redness, which is soon succeeded with a deadly Blackness.

*A perfect Mor-
tification.*

Art. 1389. In a perfect Mortification, Sense and Motion are entirely taken away, (there is a sort of Heaviness felt in the Part;) the colour is Livid, Brown or Black, the Flesh is Flaccid, and Cold; there is a cadaverous Smell, a deep mortiferous Corruption, preying upon all the adjacent Parts, even to the Bones. A Gangrene is presently to be remedied; a Sphacelus immediately to be extirpated. In old Age it is almost always Mortal, from what Cause soever, also in Hydropical, Phthysical, and Scorbutick Persons.

The Cure.

Art. 1390. To promote Suppuration, Scarification to the quick Parts is convenient; for thus the too great Suffocation being lessened, instead of a spreading Gangrene, there is an Abscess, by which the Skin and Gangrenous Fat are separated from the Parts yet alive: The Parts scarified are to be fomented with hot Liquors, which resist Putrefaction, and soften the hardness of the Eschar; hot Cataplasms are diligently to be applied to the Part affected, acting with a continual supply of Heat; to which contributes opening the Part
feldom,

feldom, or less than is customary. If a Gangrene is occasioned by a hard Frost, the Part ^{A Gangrene from Frost.} is to be covered with Snow, or cloths dipped in cold Water are to be put upon it, till the Particles of Cold be attracted by the Snow or Water, and the Part recovers Heat; otherwise by the application of heat, the part Putrifies, the Particles of Cold being drove in, and not drawn out; but when that is done, the Person is to be warmed with hot Cordials, and almost heated to the degree of Sweating. Of Amputation see the Place N^o 469. and consult other Writers in Surgery.

BELLOSTE'S Opinion.

Art. 1391. Belloste extols the following, ^{A singular Medicine.} as the best and only Remedy for a Gangrene and Sphacelus, R^x Spr. nitri vel aq. fort. p. ij. argent. viv. p. j. f. solutio; moisten Cloths in this Liqueur, and fold them about the gangrened Part, and the dead Part will be readily separated from the sound, nor is there any occasion, says the Author, to think of any other Medicine for a Gangrene; for another is not found, which performs the Work sooner or better.





C H A P. XIV.

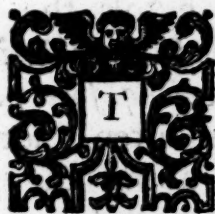
Or the Fourteenth Collection of
DISEASES.

Of the GREEN SICKNESS.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

*Chlorosis what
difference from
a Cachexy.*

Art. 1392.



THE green Sickness or the White Fever in Virgins, called *Chlorosis*, is very different from a *cachexy* in Women ; for this goes before, or follows the Suppression of the Menfes ; but a *Chlorosis* is a Distemper proper to Virgins and Widows, especially those that live without the Company of Man, or whom their Husbands do not give Satisfaction to. Those that are troubled with this Distemper grow Pale, and have a blewish or reddish Circle under their Eyes, are sad, and have often a slow Fever, and as if wandering, their Pulse is unequal and varies, and they are sometimes troubled with Vomitings, and uneasiness or anxiety about their Heart, &c. The Suppression of the Menfes is only an Effect of this Distemper ; such would (says *Lindanus*) willingly cohabit with a Man.

RIVERIUS'S Opinion.

Art. 1393. The Sick are Pale, and affected with a Heavyness of Body, Slothfulness, a Swelling of the Face and Eye-brows, Palpitation of the Heart, difficulty of Breathing, Drowzyness, an appetite to odd sort of Things, &c. *A Description of the Disease.*

Art. 1394. Universals premised, they are *The Cure* to be cured with *Chalybeates* and *Bitters*; and in colder Constitutions, a *Decoction of Lignum Guajac.* is very good.

Of the MENSES.

Art. 1395. " To give the true Reasons *Of the Menses.*
 " of the menstruous Flux in Women, and to
 " explain the Theory, is very difficult, and
 " would be a long Work, and not agreeable
 " to our intended Brevity; and therefore we
 " shall speak of them in a few Words. *The*
 " *Menstrua*, then, *as it is known of all other*
 " *Humours*, (how much so ever I may seem to
 " differ from a Physician of a great Name lately
 " dead) *I dare assert without hesitation, only*
 " *proceed from the excretory Ducts of the ute-*
 " *rine Glands, placed there, and assigned for*
 " *that purpose*: Which is manifest enough
 " from the Anatomy of the Parts, to wit,
 " from the superfluous Chile concocted into
 " that viscid sort of Humour, and gradually
 " accumulated in the Mass of Blood. The
 " *Menstrua* are considerably more viscid and
 " thick than the rest of the Blood, and they
 " have an ungrateful and unusual smell in most
 " Persons, not like the Blood drawn out
 " of the Veins, or flowing out by Hæmor-
 " rhagy.

“ rhagy. The Menstrua are red, because the
 “ Serum, and entire red Globuli of the Blood
 “ are discharged along with that Humour,
 “ *by reason of the Communications of those Vessels*
 “ *being enlarged above measure*; so that
 “ the Matter separated, is a sort of Composition
 “ of Blood, and the said glutinous, thick,
 “ viscid Humour. The Quantity commonly
 “ discharged at once, in a sound and natural
 “ State, is from five or six Ounces, to eight
 “ or ten at the most, not from twenty to
 “ thirty according to the said Author. The
 “ Foetus is altogether nourished in the Womb
 “ with the Mothers Chyle, circulating in her
 “ Blood, and carried thither by the *umbelical*
 “ Vessels, not with the menstruous Blood;
 “ as the same was pleased to say. The Milk
 “ is separated in the Breasts from the Chyle,
 “ not from the Matter usually discharged
 “ through the Uterine Vessels; as a learned
 “ Man hath dreamed, who writ a Treatise of
 “ the Emmenalogia in his youth.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Art. 1396. The Flux of the Menstrua is proper to Women (“ yet some Women have
 “ been observed to be quite free from them”) for amongst Animals, there are none but
 the *Monkey* and the *barb Fish*, that are said to have them; yet some, though few, Men, have such a Flux every Month through the Penis: “ I only knew two Examples of
 “ this præternatural and rare Phænomenon in
 “ the whole course of my Life. To Men also
 “ (says *Lister* in his *Dissertation of the Humours*) a superfluous menstruous Chyle happens as well as Women; but it is turned
 “ into

" Into Urine, and it flows as the Menstrua per-
 " haps in Virgins, before Maturity, and in
 " old Women again after they leave off.
 " This Opinion is founded on the 65 and 66
 " Aphorism of *Sanctorious*, viz. The Bodies
 " also of Men that are sound, and use a mo-
 " derate Diet, every Month once weigh more
 " than usual, to wit, one or two Pounds, and
 " return to their usual weight about the latter
 " end of the Month, like Women; but a
 " Crisis being made, it goes off by Urine,
 " more in Quantity, or thicker. Before this
 " Menstrual Crisis made by Sleep, a heaviness
 " of the Head, or a weariness of the Body is
 " perceived, and then Urine being a little
 " more plentifully discharged all cease.

Art. 1397. The Flux of the Menses, com-
 monly begins as a critical Motion of Nature,
 about the end of the *second seventh Year*, and
 ends also about the End of the *seventh seventh*;
 sometimes it begins sooner, and flows longer.
 " A certain Girl had an appearance of them
 " in the fifth Year of her Age. I knew some
 " others, that had them in the *eighth* or *ninth*
 " Year; but in these younger Years, though
 " they flowed once or twice, they scarce ever
 " (for as much as I could observe) had a con-
 " stant Menstrual discharge. I knew a Wo-
 " man, yet alive, *now Seventy*, if not some
 " years older, who had them regularly from
 " the first year of Maturity, and now in her
 " old Age does not want them; being of the
 " usual Colour and Consistence, and at the
 " usual Periods, which through the whole
 " Course of her Life, constantly flowed unin-
 " terrupted in a good state of Health. I know
 " not whether the whole History of Physick,
 " can furnish us with such another Example.
 " Since

“ Since I writ this, I met with another Exam-
 “ ple, reading the Philosophical Transactions,
 “ N^o 337.

Of Suppression of the MENSES.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

The Cure of a Suppression.

Art. 1398. Those that never had the Menfes, and are yet in Health, are not to be treated with Medicines; for that discharge is the work of Nature. In a Suppression of the Menfes, amongst the Purgations *colocynthis* (and consequently *pil. ex duobus*) and *belleb. nigr.* usually stimulate the Menfes, and affect the Womb, especially if *mercur. dulcis* is added; *Rad. angel. fol. marrub. alb.* &c. infused in Wine, with some *aromaticks* and *Bitters*, are frequently used. *Savin* is a strong Medicine, and the Oil of it hath a wonderful Power, in moving the Menfes, and driving out the Fœtus; as also *borax venet*; *aristolochia* is almost a Specifick.

Curative In- dications.

Art. 1399. The Curative Indications, are the following. First, Chylification in the Stomach, is to be rectified. Secondly, The crudity of the Blood, is to be corrected, with volatile, saline, attenuating Medicines. Thirdly, the Viscidity of the Humours obstructing the uterine Vessels, is to be removed by the same. Fourthly, These things being done, the menstrual Fermentation is to be excited, with proper Remedies. The Menfes are to be provoked, or stimulated at the proper Time of their flowing, if that can be known; if not, they are to be asked, whether they do not sometimes perceive a singular Motion of the Blood in their Bodies, and an Agitation, and an unusual

usual Pain in their Loins, and Throbbing in the Parts adjacent, or feverish Heats, &c. for then *stimulating Medicines* are to be given; but if none of these are perceived, Practitioners advise, that *Specificks* are most conveniently given about the new Moon, and in the Increase. "It is Empirical (says *Forestus*) to "endeavour to move them in one extenuated." *Rosmary* hath something singular in Womens Distempers, proceeding from Obstructions of the Menfes. Black Urine in a Suppression of the Menfes is a good Sign.

A Collection of Opinions.

Art. 1400. Mercury (says *Pitcairn*) pro-
vokes the Flux of the Menfes better, by a
Power of the same kind, but much greater
than *Martials*. We may say the same of Gold,
if it may be rubbed, and ground into such
small Parts, that their Superficies, with respect
to their bulk are such, as to render them
of equal Levity with Water. The Leprosy, the
Whites, the Venereal Distemper, the Scurvy,
&c. are sooner cured, and with more safety
with Gold than with Mercury.

*The Virtues
of Mercury
and Gold.*

Art. 1401. " *Rad. belleb. nig.* frequently
" used by the Ancients, in *attenuating the*
" *Humours*, and especially, in *exciting the*
" *Menstrua*, of late Years is renewed in mo-
" dern Practice, and hath not the lowest Place
" amongst emmenagogues, especially where by
" Reason of a Hectic heat, *Chalybiates* dare not
" be given: External Medicines, sometimes
" also, are of use in a Suppression of the Men-
" fes, as *Fumes*, *Baths*, *Fomentations*, &c. cer-
" tainly these *Hippocrates* most commonly
" made use of. Besides the Emmenagogues
" men-
" cines.

*Rad. bellebor.
nigr.*

*Other Medi-
cines.*

Difficulty of the M E N S E S.

“ mentioned, *Cantharides* with *camphor* (the
 “ Dose from gr. ij. add vj.) move the *Menses*;
 “ all *martial Medicines ens veneris, extractum*
 “ *ecphracticum, tinct. martis, enema hystericum,*
 “ *enema terebinthinatum, electuar. martis, in-*
 “ *fusum chalybeatum amarum, mistura ecphrac-*
 “ *tica, vinum chalybeatum, &c.*”

Of the Difficulty of the M E N S E S.

E T T M U L L E R ' S Opinion.

*A difficulty of
the Menses.*

Art. 1402. In some Women, especially those that are Sedentary, and never bore Children, the *Menses* flow with violent Pain and Disorder ; they have Pains like those of the Cholick, and Women in Labour, or those that have hysteric Fits, &c. and unless they are relieved in time, it is to be feared lest they should be wholly stopped.

The Cure.

Art. 1403. “ If a Physician is consulted in
 “ the very Fit, at the Time of the painful Ex-
 “ cretion, he ought to prescribe *carminatives,*
 “ and *stomachicks.*” Without the Fit, the same things are to be given as in a Suppression of the *Menses*: In the Fit *carminative* and *terebinthinate clysters* are convenient, which easily promote difficult *Menses*; *sperma ceti* is commended. If the Pains are very fierce, and the Symptoms very violent, *laudanum* ought to be given ; but not without a complication of Medicines, that provoke the *Menses*. For External use, the following Fomentation may serve,
Rx Fol. laur. artemis. aa Mij. puleg. Mj. flor. cham. sambuc. aa p. j. rad. angel. levisst. aa ʒij. bacc. laur. ʒj. junip. ʒss. concis. & contus. coq. in q. f. vin. Hispan. vase clauso.

Art.

Art. 1404. When the Menfes flow through any strange Passages (*the Eyes, Ears, Nostrils, Gums, salival Vessels, Oesophagus, the Intestines, the Bladder, Breasts, the Skin, Wounds, Ulcers, &c.*) the saphena ought to be opened, or cupping Glasses applyed to the Groins, the inside of the Thighs, or the Legs.

The Menfes flowing thro' unusual Places.

HAMILTON'S Opinion.

Art. 1405. About the time of the Menfes, some are taken with such sharp Pains, like those which Women suffer in Labour; to ease which I never knew any thing better, than *ol. amygd. dulc.* or *ol. lini* newly pressed out either by itself or with *Sirup of Violets* taken every Night for some Months. (I commend this Remedy by Experience, but it ought to be given in a greater Quantity then) from half an Ounce, to ʒvj .

A Remedy for violent Pains.

Of the Immoderate Flux of the MENSES.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Art. 1406. In all that Labour under an immoderate Flux of the Menfes, the Strength of the Stomach is weakened, and most commonly there is a Pain in the Back, and about the Loins; such Women are Scorbitick, soft, and of a phlegmatic Habit of Body. In old Women, too great a Flux of them is most commonly incurable.

An immoderate Flux.

Art. 1407. In the Cure, the Flux is not to be stopped too soon, lest worse accidents ensue. *Rhubarb* is commended above all other Purges, because it hath an astringent Quality; bleeding is found fault with, because it makes the Flux greater. "Yet we are taught by daily

The Cure!

Of an Immoderate Flux, Ch. 14.

“ Experience, that bleeding for Revulsion sake,
 “ does a great deal of good ; a vein is to be
 “ opened in the Arm, and the Blood is to be
 “ drawn out at several Times, the Finger be-
 “ ing put upon the Orifice every turn ; for so
 “ we have seen many, who have done very
 “ well, when the flux could be checked by no
 “ other Means.” Opiates are convenient,
 especially *Sem. hyoscyami* (for which Reason,
 Mr. Boyles electuary is good); also *suc. plantag.*
urticæ, menthæ, decoct. cort. granator. musc. quer-
cin. tinct. & syr. de coral. sacchar. saturni, &c.
 are used with advantage. Preparations of Mars
 though they move the Menfes, yet they hinder
 too great a Flux ; for *chalybeates* are properly
astringents. “ Mercury and Mars (says Pit-
 “ cairn) take away too great a Flux of the
 “ Belly, and of the Menstrua, both by
 “ moving the Impediments of the other Secre-
 “ tions, and by increasing them ; since by
 “ Circulation, they are equally carried to all
 “ the Parts of the Body.” As other Hæmor-
 rhagies of the Body, so especially those of the
 Womb are stopped by *sterc. animal.* to wit,
 that of *Asses, Dogs, and Hogs*, (this last the
 Country Men make use of when their Cattle
 make bloody Water). The following Powder,
 or something like it, is frequently made use of
 with red Wine, *R Coral rub. præp. lap. hæma-*
tit. bol. armen. āa ʒj. borac. calcinat. alum. crud.
āa ʒss. laud. opiat. gr. iv. m. f. pulv. pro chart.
vj. let one be taken twice a day. A sponge
 full of red Wine and Vinegar may be applyed
 to the Womb, or *sparma ranar.* with a little
 Vinegar and Alum, applyed with doubled
 Cloths is commended by some. If a Woman
 is given to drink, all things are in vain. “ This
 “ Distemper (says *Waldschmidtus*) is com-
 “ monly

“ monly long, and makes way for a Dropsy
 “ or an Atrophy ; and those who have once
 “ laboured under it, commonly continue un-
 “ healthy. *The Milder evacuating Medicines*
 “ are convenient, not the stronger : *sudorificks*
 “ are good, especially *rob. sambucin. juniperi,*
 “ &c. *Viscus quercinus* is an Experienc’d Me-
 “ dicine of *Paracelsus*, for an immoderate Flux
 “ of the Menfes.

HAMILTON’S Opinion.

Art. 1408. In too great a Flux of the Menfes, the following Apozem is eminent, *R* *A singular Remedy.*
Cort. aurant. N° vij. coq. in aq. font. ℥iij. ad. ℥ij. Let the strained Liquor be sweetned with white Sugar, the Dose is three or four Spoonsfuls, three or four Times a Day. I have prescribed this Medicine with great success, especially if no part of the Placenta remains after Birth or Miscarriage. (I recommend it by Experience). In too great a Flux of the Menfes, I also give commonly *pil. cathart. cum opio*, by which the Menstruous Flux, and the Distemper of the Stomach, are diminished, p. 41.

Art. 1409. “ *The Usnea cranii humani* *Other Remedies.*
 “ is commended by some to stop a Flux ; but
 “ above all others, an acid Mixture (16.
 “ 191.) taken plentifully with Florence Wine,
 “ answers all Intentions, as I have often tryed.
 “ There are also a great many Remedies,
 “ which are of great use in this Distemper, as
 “ *haustus japonicus, pulv. hæmoptoicus, tinct.*
 “ *rosar. fatus ad hæmorrhoidum fluxum immo-*
 “ *dic. &c.*

Of the FLUOR ALBUS, or WHITES.

SYDENHAM'S Opinion.

The Description.

Art. 1410. What flows away, is sometimes White, Pale, Yellow, Green or Blackish, sometimes Sharp and Corroding, Rotten sometimes, and of an ill Smell; the Face is discoloured, the Spine of the Back is full of Pain, the Appetite declining, and the Eyes and Feet swell. "A great concern of Mind, and continued a long time, frequently produces the white Flux, as *Sylvius Deleboe* Witnesses."

The Method of Cure.

Art. 1411. To begin the Cure right, bleeding is to be ordered, and afterwards purging three Times repeated; and then the curative Indications are to be directed altogether to strengthen and corroborate the Blood; and therefore the Sick is to begin the Use of the following Medicines, *Rx Theriac. androm. ʒiſs. conf. flaved. aurant. ʒj. diascord. ʒſs. Zinzib. cond. nuc. moschat. cond. āā ʒiiij. pulv. è chel. cancror. compos. ʒiſs. cort. exter. granator. rad. angel. hispan. coral. rub. præp. troch. de terra lemn. āā ʒj. bol. armen. ʒij. gum. arab. ʒſs. cum. q. s. syr. è ros. sic. f. Electt.* of which let her take the Quantity of a large Nutmeg, three Times a Day, at physical Hours, for a whole Month, drinking after it six Spoonfuls of the following Infusion. *Rx Rad. enul. campan. imperator. angelic. calam. aromat. āā ʒſs. fol. absinth. roman. marrhub. alb. centaur. min. calaminth. vulg. salv. sic. āā Mj. bacc. junip. ʒj. incidant. minut. ʒ infund. frigid. in vin. canar. lbiv.* strain it at the Time of Use. Let her eat Meat easy of Digestion, and of good Nourishment, and abstain from all Herbs and Fruits whatever, and

and at her Meals drink *Spanish Wine*. A Diabetes is cured almost by the same Method, and the same Medicines, *bleeding* and *purgings* only omitted.

FULLER'S Opinion.

Art. 1412. It is worth while to distinguish *The Difference.* well the white Flux from an Ulcer of the Womb, and a Gonorrhæa: *A white Flux* is generally attended with spontaneous Weariness, and a heaviness of the Loins. The Humour discharged is commonly White, sometimes Yellow, serous and more or less Phlegmatick, and Slimy; in the beginning of the Distemper, it is Mild and without Smell, but by degrees it grows Sharp and ex-coriates. In an *Ulcer* there is Pain and a gnawing in the Womb, or its Neck, and that *From an Ulcer.* from the Beginning; the Matter that flows from it is Sanious, Bloody, or Purulent, White, Smooth, and often Fœtid. In a *Gonorrhæa* *From a Gonorrhæa.* there is a sharp Heat of Urine, and a Strangury, which is worse in making Water; the Matter discharged is most commonly less in Quantity than in a white Flux, yet much thicker, white at first, afterwards Yellow, Green, sharp Corroding, and seldom Fœtid. The private Parts are besmeared with a mucous Matter, and are sometimes ulcerated. *A Gonorrhæa* (as *Charle-ton* of the *Menses* says, p. 151.) may certainly be known from a Flux of the Womb, because it leaves not off when the *Menses* break out, but, when these continue, and often when they are stopped; but a Flux of the Womb ceases upon the Eruption of the *Menses*, and sometimes after.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

*What and
who are trou-
bled with it.*

Art. 1413. The white Flux is commonly mild in the Beginning, but in progress of Time sharp and biting, and from a white Colour grows Yellowish, or Green, and Fætid: It happens in all Ages, to Girls three or seven Years old, old Women, &c. whether they have the Menstrua or not, before and after the Time of them, and also to Women with Child; it observes no Type or certain Period, but flows sometimes more plentifully, and sometimes more sparingly, sometimes along with the Menfes, and continues after they leave off, for sometime; *but before and after the Time of the Menfes it flows more plentifully.* Without doubt it is nothing else but a *Gonorrhæa muliebris*, like that which is *not virulent in Men* flowing out of the *glandulæ prostaticæ* (our Author writes very well of the Seat and Reason of this Distemper.) What in the Nostrils is called a Coryza, in the Eyes too much weeping, in the *fauces* a Cough and Spitting, is like this Flux in Women.

The Cure.

Art. 1414. In curing this Distemper, first an *emetick* is to be given, and afterwards *stomaticks*, and the cathectick Crudity is to be corrected, by *chalybeates* and *volatiles*, and lastly, the Distemper is to be put away by *Specificks*; *purges* are to be use sparingly, except *rhubard.* and *merc. dulcis*; *sudorificks* and *diureticks* are very good in Scorbiticks, especially a *Decoction of the Woods* and *Terebinth.* A Decoction of *Rosemary* long continued cures this Distemper. A Decoction of *pine Apples* with the Wood of *viscus quercinus* often drunk; also *lamii flore albo* are almost
Speci-

Specificks; as also *osteocolla*, [*camphor.* as *Greenfield* says]. “ An Electuary ex Visco arboreo
 “ (for it matters not much on what Tree it
 “ grows) with a sufficient Quantity of the
 “ white of an Egg and a little *syr. de Althæa*
 “ given in a large Quantity, and continued a
 “ long Time, I have found by Experience to
 “ cure a *fluor albus* or the Whites with cer-
 “ tainty. I have not yet tryed the Virtues of
 “ the mucilage of the Berries.

A Collection of Opinions.

Art. 1415. The difference betwixt a vene-^{The Diffe-}
 real Flux of the Womb, and that which is not ^{rence.}
 venereal (says *Pitcairn* in his MSS.) is that in
 the Venereal the Humour is altogether thin and
 ferous; but viscid and sizy in the Other.

Art. 1416. The white Flux though it is ^{Cured as a}
 not virulent (otherwise than in Men) cannot ^{Gonorrhæa.}
 be cured except with Medicines proper in the
 venereal Distemper. The Cure of a Gonorrhæa,
 see (980) from *Pitcairn's MSS.*

Art. 1417. Sometimes the following Medi-^{Other Reme-}
 cines are of Use. *Elect. de colophonia, elect. dies.*
stypt. emulsio stypt. haustus contra fluorem, hau-
stus japon. haustus saturn. pil. ad colluviem,
pil. saturnin..

Of a FUROR UTERINUS.

SENNERTUS's Opinion.

Art. 1418. A Furor Uterinus belongs to a ^{A Species of}
 Mania, and is a particular Species of it. Wo-^{a Mania.}
 men in that Madness chiefly covet Veneri,
 or cannot be satisfied of it. The Cause is too
 much and too hot Seed.

The Cure.

Art. 1419. This mad Love is cured, if the Breeding of too much Semen is prevented, or discharged by lawful Venery, or is consumed by Medicines.

Of CONCEPTION and CHILD- BEARING.

SENNERTUS'S Opinion.

*Signs of Con-
ception.*

Art. 1420. The chief Signs of Conception are, the Retention of the Semen in the Womb, a Stopping of the Menfes, loathing of Meat, a Tumour of the Belly pointed toward the Stomach, a Perception of Motion in the Womb, not like the Flowing of Water, nor resembling a flatulent Vapour, but a gentle, pleasant, orderly Motion, and at the last a Swelling of the Breasts, and a livid Colour of the Nipples, and Milk gathered in the Breasts: If all these Signs happen, a Woman need not any longer doubt but that she's with Child. The Urine is deceitful. See more under the Title of a Mole (1426. 1429.) “ You may know that
“ a Woman is with Child (says *Hippocrates de*
“ *superf.*) if her Eyes seem Hollow, and the
“ White of the Eyes hath not its native White-
“ ness, but is Livid; and if she hath an aver-
“ sion to Victuals; there is a gnawing Pain at
“ the Mouth of the Stomach, and a great
“ deal of Saliva Flows. The above mention-
“ ed Signs (as *Sponius* says rightly on the
“ Place) are Equivocal, and may be found as
“ well with one with Child as in one not with
“ Child; and therefore from these alone a
“ Physician is not to assent that a Woman is
“ with Child, but only when they occur with
“ a great many others; and when the know-
“ ledge

“ ledge of it is so Intricate, the Physician
 “ ought to be cautious, lest only trusting
 “ to one Sign or another, he pronounce his
 “ Opinion too rashly, and therefore he ought
 “ to weigh the whole Concourse of Signs.”

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Art. 1421. Some Women when not Pregnant are very lustful, but when they have conceived, the desire of it seems to be over. The Closing of the Womb, is a Sign of Conception; it is to be tryed with the Midwives Fingers; there is no pathognomick Sign of Conception. Soon after Conception, Women frequently feel a Sort of Cold, or Horror, or Shivering about the Circumference of the Belly, at least the Women say they feel they know not what: Upon this various Symptoms happen about the Stomach and Digestion, Vomiting, false Appetite, &c. the Belly gradually Rises, especially about the Region of the Navel, and Upwards, also forwards especially about the *Linea Alba*, the Sides are in some Measure equal, and as if Depressed, which is to be well observed.

Art. 1422. “ Some Women, though few, N. B.
 “ have the Regular Flux of the Menses all
 “ the Time they are with Child, and in some
 “ more frequent than others for the first four or
 “ five Months of their Time, though they usu-
 “ ally Flow every Time in less Quantity, till
 “ they are quite Stopped: Commonly if the
 “ Flux of the Menses is continued beyond the
 “ fourth Month it makes the Child weak and
 “ sickly, but if above the sixth Month, the
 “ Woman is in danger of Miscarriage.

Art.

*How distinguished from
a Dropsy.*

Art. 1423. Gravitation is distinguished from a hydropick Tumour by the following Signs; the Colour of the Face is Lively, the Liveliness and Vigour of the Eyes signifies Gravitation; but in a Dropsy the Brightness of the Eyes is Lost, &c. In Women with Child the Tumour of the Belly rises Upwards, and it is unequal; the contrary in a Dropsy. Which way Hydropick turn, that way the Water falls; the Thirst in a Dropsy is great; and a Fluctation is perceived; when *Ephelides* or brown Spots (1150) appear in the Face, it is a Sign of Gravitation. In Women with Child says *Barbette*) the Face is either Natural, or fallen away; but when they are Sick, it is most commonly Swelled and Pale.

Barrenness.

Art. 1424. "As to Barrenness. Generation, and the Powers of both Sexes (says *Lister*) are yet unknown: Wombs which are Sound and in a natural State, are able and fit for Conception; but it is a Question, in what that healthful State consists? When the Male (says *Ettmuller*) emits Seed (of a due Consistence) Plentifully; and when there is no Fault of Conformation, the Male is excusable, and the Fault of Barrenness is in the Woman, which may be prejudiced and hindered a thousand Ways.

Of a M O L E.

SENNERTUS's Opinion.

A Mole what.

Art. 1425. A Mole is a Mass without Form, without Bones and Bowels, bred by imperfect Conception instead of a Fœtus; sometimes one, sometimes several Moles are brought forth; some-

sometimes alone, without a Foetus, sometimes before, sometimes with, and sometimes after a Foetus ; sometimes they are carried in the Womb for several Years, (a Mole can happen in no Woman without being concerned with a Man).

Art. 1426. A Mole is distinguished from a *The difference from a Foetus.* true Conception by the Motion ; for the Motion of a Mole is only Trembling and Throbbing, or Palpitating, but doth not turn to all manner of Situations as a true *Foetus* ; besides if a Woman turned from one Side to another, a Mole falls on the Side she lies on, and roll's like a Stone with a considerable Sentation of Weight : Moreover a true Foetus is distinguished from a Mole by the Shape of the Belly, which with a Foetus is chiefly lifted Up and Pointed towards the Navel, and towards the Sides both ways is but gently compressed ; but in a Mole it is swelled equally every way. The Breast indeed Swell in a Mole, but true Milk is not bred in them, but only a crude Matter from the Suppression of the Menfes. Moles are dangerous if they are alone ; they may continue in the Womb a great many Years, and with some they grow old ; but sometimes they occasion no other inconvenience, but an uneasiness and a Weight.

Art. 1427. To force a Mole out of the *To expell a Mole.* Womb, first *Bleeding* is necessary, and then strong *Purging*, and that is to be repeated, and lastly Medicines that *move the Menfes* are to be given, and also such as have the Power to expel a dead Foetus, and moving the After-birth retained ; a *Pessary* also sometimes may be used, and these tryed in vain, manual Operation is to be made use of. Sometimes also, *Monsters.* it happens, that Women breed several Monsters

sters contrary to Nature, as may frequently be seen in practical Authors.

ETTMULLIER'S Opinion.

A watry Mole in a Bladder. Art. 1428. Out of the confused Membranes, and Liquors in the first Months of Pregnancy, a watry Vesicular Mole is formed, made of particular Membranous Capsulis. "To wit, of an Infinite Number of small Hydatides of various Sizes join'd together, consisting also, of a great many blood Vessels to a vast Bulk, soft, and spreading every way; I have seen such a *Vesicular Mole*, taken out of the Womb of a Woman, with a great Flux of Blood; but she grew well, and brought forth other Children."

Of the WOMB Inflated.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

The Womb inflated. Art. 1429. The Womb Inflated, swells all one as in Women with Child, and is gradually increased, the Menfes at the same time are stopped, or flow more sparingly, milk also is bred in the Breasts, which makes such think themselves with Child; they continue in this State beyond the time of Bearing, for a whole Year or longer, and afterwards, either by the help of Medicines, or the Pains of Child-bearing coming upon them, or sometimes without these, they discharge out of the Womb only some *Wind and Flatulencies*, and the Belly subsides; from whence this Distemper is called by some a *Windy or Flatulent Mole*; but sometimes without the manifest Eruption of such Flatulencies, the flatus's Exhale insensibly, and the

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the Belly subsides. It seems to be occasioned by the male Seed retained in the Womb without Conception. The Tumour does not press out exactly in the middle of the Abdomen, but extends it self every way, sometimes Increasing, sometimes growing Less; a considerable Tension and Pain is perceived, the weight is less than in a true Conception.

Art. 1430. The Flatus's distending the Womb, are to be expelled by opening the Internal Orifice of the Womb, also by internal Medicines which *Purge* strongly, and are to be discussed by *Alteratives*. *How to be discussed.*

SYDENHAM'S Opinion.

Art. 1431. There are two Species of Tumours of the Abdomen resembling a Dropsy familiar to Women. The first, is the præternatural Growth of Flesh, in the Parts within the Abdomen, which lift up the Belly into as great a Bulk, as Water inclosed usually does. *A carnosus Excrescence.* The other Sort is owing to *Flatus's*, which occasion not only a Tumour, but also other Tokens of Gravitation, and counterfeit a true Conception, but the Belly at last, by the same Degrees that it Increased, decreasing gradually undeceives their vain Hopes. (1429.) *Flatus's.*

Of a DROPSY of the WOMB.

BOERHAAVE'S Opinion.

Art. 1432. In the Cavity of the Womb, its internal Orifice being close shut, there is often such a Quantity of Water gathered, that the whole Abdomen resembles an Ascites; it is a Distemper hard to be known, by Reason *A Dropsy of the Womb.*

ſon of the deceitful Signs of Gravitation.
(1423.)

The Cure.

Art. 1433. It is Cured by a Relaxation of the Mouth of the Womb, by *Fomentations*, *Vapours*, and the giving of *uterine Medicines*.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

*The Dropſy of
the Womb.*

Art. 1434. The Dropſy of the Womb is a watry Tumour of it, which deceives Women, ſo that they think themſelves with Child; it conſiſts of a great Quantity of limpid Water, ſeldom of a Saffron Colour; ſometimes this Dropſy is joined with a true Conception (which I have ſeen). The Signs of it are a Fluctuation, and a falling of it from one Side to the Other, the Inſenſibility of the Tumour when preſſed, and a great Weight lying upon the privy Parts, “ and frequently an œdematous Tumour of the “ Lips.” A Dropſy of the Womb is diſtinguiſhed from an *Ascites*, if the Colour of the Face is good, no Thirſt, and the Tumour begins from the lower Part, &c. Thoſe that are ſeized with a Dropſy of the Womb, after Conception, the the Fœtus after ſome Months is thrown out by Miſcarriage: It is alſo to be obſerved, that after the Flux of the Water, the Women dye.

*How it differs
from an
Ascites.*

The Cure.

Art. 1435. “ A true Dropſy of the Womb “ is a very rare Diſtemper; if it be joined “ with a Fœtus little or nothing is to be done, “ for when the Birth begins, *the Hydropick “ Water* flows out of its own accord.” In general, the ſame Remedies which otherwiſe uſually are given in an *Ascites*, take Place here, eſpecially *Elaterium* with *Mercurius Duleis*, as alſo *Emeticks*, and *ſharp Clyſters*, alſo *Stimulating Uterines*, as *Borax*, *Crocus*, *Extractum Sabinæ*, *Caſtoreum*, *Myrrh.* &c.
Uterine

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Uterine Injections *ex decoct. mezer. thermæ sulphuræ, &c.*

A DROPSY of the O V A R I U M.

SYDENHAM'S Opinion.

Art. 1436. A Dropsy of the Ovarium, *Whence.* arises from an Obstruction in one of the Testicles, which gradually destroys the Crasis or Disposition of it, where the Morbifick Matter being lodged, the Coat of it is strangely Distended; which being ready to burst, nature supplies some Bladders to receive the Humour, which being at last broke, and emptying themselves in the Cavity of the Abdomen, the same Symptoms happen as in *an Ascites*.

BOERRHAAVE'S Opinion.

Art. 1437. A very Remarkable Species of the Dropsy often seizes the Ovaries in Women, which Disease most commonly affects Barren and old Women: It is hard to be known, and scarce without Opening the dead Body; and it is never cured, but Ends in *an Ascites*. *To whom it happens.*

Art. 1438. “ An unmarried Woman, about *A History.*
“ five and twenty Years Old, had a Swelling
“ of her Belly for a Year, to such a Bulk, as if
“ ready to be Delivered. The Physicians con-
“ sulted, had a Suspicion of her being with
“ Child, and the Midwives boldly affirmed
“ that it was so; but the Woman herself con-
“ stantly insisted on her Innocence. I being
“ sent for, and more certain of the State of
“ the Matter, having first examined her, told
“ them, that she had *a Dropsy of the Ovarium*,
“ and

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“ and that the Distemper was incurable. Af-
 “ ter some Weeks she died, and her Body be-
 “ ing Opened, we found in the Cavity of the
 “ Abdomen, a gallon and a half of Citron
 “ coloured Water; in the Bottom of the Belly
 “ there was a Tumour, the Bigness of a Mans
 “ Head, reaching near the right Hypoga-
 “ strium; yet we presently knew that it was
 “ the left Ovary that was so extravagantly
 “ Swelled, the other being Sound; In the Su-
 “ perficies we saw some Hydatides, one as big
 “ as a goose Egg, the others Less. The whole
 “ weighed seven Pounds. Upon Incision made,
 “ we presently saw that the Tumour was
 “ Strumous, and of the Species of a *Steatoma*.
 “ The Womb was Sound, and in the State of
 “ a Virgin: The Glands of the Mesentery were
 “ Swelled, three larger than the rest, as
 “ big as a Pigeons Egg, and were Strumous
 “ of the *Meliceris* kind: Her Liver and
 “ Spleen were a little Discoloured but not
 “ Scirrhus. Two pound of Water was found
 “ in the Thorax, like that in the Abdomen;
 “ one lobe of her Lungs was a little Wasted;
 “ her Heart Sound: The whole Body much
 “ emaciated. In D. Thomas’s Hospital above
 “ thirty Years ago, I saw the Body of a Wo-
 “ man opened who dyed of the same Disease,
 “ which was Putrified, by which I happened
 “ to have a just and true *Diagnostick* and
 “ *Prognostick* of the proceeding Case.

Art. 1439. “ In the Transactions of the
 “ Royal Society of London N^o 381. we have a
 “ Remarkable and Singular Example of this
 “ Disease cured by a large Section, by Dr.
 “ R. Houstoun, in a Woman fifty eight Years
 “ of Age; Physicians and Surgeons may see
 “ the Place.

Art.

Art. 1440. " There are such sort of Drop-^{Incysted}
 " fies, called by the French, *hydropesties* En-^{Dropsies.}
 " *kistées*, or Dropsies included in a Cystis.
 " They sometimes fill the whole Belly, the
 " Bowels being straightened or squeezed close,
 " arising from a Bag of the Ovary, or the
 " Parts about it. There is a Curious History of
 " this Distemper written by *Du Verney Memoir*
 " *de l' Acad.* p. 187. which is worth reading.

Of MISCARRIAGES.

RIVERIUS's Opinion.

Art. 1441. A Miscarriage is an Exclusion or ^{The Signs of}
 Delivery of a Fœtus before the due Time. The ^{Miscarriage.}
 foregoing Signs are an unusual heaviness of the
 Loins and Hips, and sloathfulness in Motion,
 a loss of Appetite, a Rigour or Horrour, Pain
 of the Head, successfully returning, especi-
 ally about the Roots of the Eyes, a Constri-
 ction or Straightness of the Sides, and the up-
 per Part of the Belly, a Sinking or Lessening
 of the Breasts ; but if frequent and almost
 continual Pains afflict the Kidneys and Loins,
 which tend towards the Pubes, and the os Sa-
 crum, with some endeavour of bearing down
 in the Womb, it is a certain Sign of a Miscar-
 riage ; and if pure or serose Blood or Water
 flowing out of the Womb, succeeds those Pains
 and Endeavours, it shews that Miscarriage is at
 Hand, and that the Vessels and Membranes are
 broke, and that the Mouth of the Womb is
 Open. " In general, whatever kills the Fœtus
 " in the Womb, that is also the cause of Mis-
 " carriage ; for the Fœtus being Dead, can-
 " not be retained longer in the Womb with-
 " out Putrefaction, and although there are
 " some

Prognosticks.

“ some uncommon Examples of dead Fœtus’s
 “ retained a long time in the Womb, and
 “ there almost consumed, yet these are very
 “ rare. *Deventer*”. *Aretæus* Witnesses that
 he never saw any of them saved, who had convulsions in Miscarriage or after it. Miscarriage upon the first Child is dangerous.

Prevention.

Art. 1442. To prevent Miscarriage *rad. Tormentil. Mastiches* and *grana kermes* are most in use; as to *Emplasters*, this is to be observed, that they are not to be wore long, but to be removed by Intervals; otherwise being long fast upon the Loins, they so much heat the Kidneys, that the miserable Women are sometimes troubled with a scalding of their Water, or void Gravel or Blood.

Bleeding repeated.

Art. 1443. A certain Woman, who had three Miscarriages successively, being two Months gone with Child, had Pains about her Navel and Loins, which threatened Miscarriage, I ordered her to be bled, and she was presently eased; but the same Symptoms came upon her again, at the Time which she usually had the Menfes when not with Child, and therefore *Bleeding* was repeated again the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh Month, her Pains returning, and at the last ninth Month she brought forth a Son, &c.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

An unseasonable Flux of Water.

Art. 1444. Sometimes a Flux of the Waters from the Womb happens some Weeks or Months too soon, which is dangerous, for it is to be feared, the Fœtus will dye; but this sometimes may be without any Damage.

To prevent Miscarriage.

Art. 1445. To prevent Miscarriage *Decoct. Verben* is commended, also, *Grana Kermes*; amongst Animals *Cancris fluviatiles*, *tinct. coral.*
suc.

suc. cydon. citri, pulvis pelliculi ex ventriculo gallin. exsic. Externally, tosted Bread dipp'd in generous Wine, and sprinkled with *Aromaticks*, may be applyed to the Abdomen and Loins. Miscarriage from a ferous *Cachexy*, is best prevented by a *Decoction of Lignum Guaiacium*.

Art. 1446. Vomiting in Women with Child, *Vomiting in Women with Child.* if it is continued long, about the middle Time of Bearing, is to be restrained rather by *Bleeding*, than other Remedies: It is very dangerous in the last Months, and then mild *Laxatives* are to be given, and proper *Stomachicks*, externally *Emplast.* *Stomachic.* *Magistrale.* " Vomiting in Women with Child (*says Hamilton*) which occasions Thirst, and makes " the Tongue dry, is best cured by a gentle Purge (*viz. Pil. tartar. Quercetan. ʒss.* " or *ʒij.*) and *Ol. amygd. dulc.* ought also to be " drunk, p. 13. and 48.

A Collection of Opinions.

Art. 1447. " The Symptoms which follow Miscarriage, are common with those *Prognosticks.* " that are duly delivered; yet Miscarriage is " more dangerous than regular and mature Delivery; it is more dangerous also in the sixth, " seventh, or eighth Month.

Art. 1448. The following is *Solenander's A singular Medicine* *Rx Mastich. thur. alb. ʒa ʒss. myrtil. Medicine.* *bol. armen. orient. lachrym. sang. dracon. ʒa ʒss.* *m. f. pulv.* *Rx Hujus pulv. ʒj.* let a Date be stuffed with it, the wooden Kernel being thrown away, role it in a wet Paper, and then in Claret, and heat it in hot Ashes, and then let it be eat. I have seen by Experience that this Medicine is very Effectual in a superfluous
N 2 Flux

Flux of the Menfes, and also in preventing Miscarriage (says the Author) having first learnt it of my Masters at *Bononia*.

Other Remedies.

Art. 1449. *Ol. sem. lini.* is a singular Experiment against Miscarriage, according to D. Hamilton, p. 42. sometimes the following are of use, *emplast. smectic. tabulæ embryonum* (the best of all) the *astringent fatus*, *fatus stomachic.* *electuarium contra abortum*, *mistura consolans*, *mistura acida*, *tinctura rosarum*, &c.

Of a Difficult Birth.

The Time.

Art. 1450. That some Women go with Child longer than others (says *La Motte*) appears by experience. The most usual time of Birth is about the end of the ninth Month; but some are delivered the 7, 8, 10, or 11th Month, nay, says the Author, some not under a whole Year. "It appears by observation, that Infants Born the eighth Month
"Dye oftener than those that are Born
"the Seventh, which is very unaccountable."

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

The true Pains

Art. 1451. The most regular and best Pains of Women in Labour are those, which continually beginning from the Loins, thrust down towards the Abdomen even to the Region of the os Pubis; hence they seize the Buttocks and Hips, and thus cause a trembling of the Knees, which is a Symptom of *Convulsion*.
"If at any time the Pains extend to the Feet
"and Arms, it is a bad Sign: It appears by
"experience, that Women who have an easy
"Labour the first, have each succeeding more
"difficult,

“ difficult, and often dye either in the Birth
 “ or in their Lying-in; but the more difficult
 “ the first Labour is, so much the easier the
 “ following Labours are.”

Art. 1452. False Pains, which sometimes *False Pains.*
 happen, are commonly *Colick, Iliac, or Hysterick* Pains, but they may be distinguished from
 true Pains; sometimes they are joyned with
 the true ones.

Art. 1453. It is not always adviseable to *Of the break-*
 divide the Membranes, and it should not be *ing of the*
 done, except there are sufficient Tokens of an in- *Membranes.*
 stant Birth; and the Fœtus is properly situated.

Art. 1454. There are three Circumstances *The Causes of*
 above the rest, which render Delivery difficult *hard Labour.*
 and dangerous; a dead Fœtus, a Hæmorrhagy
 before the Birth, or Convulsions. The umbel-
 lical Vessels of the Infant commonly encom-
 pass the Forehead, but when it hath some
 turns about the Neck or any other Part, the
 Case is dangerous.

Art. 1455. A Vicious scituation of the Fœ- *A wrong Situ-*
 tus is dangerous, when the Fœtus comes with the *ation.*
 Feet first, and so that the Hands incline down-
 wards; for then it happens, that the Body being
 out, the internal Orifice of the Womb closes
 about the Neck, so that the Head yet sticks in
 the Womb (such Fœtus's are called *Agrippas*);
 when such a Posture cannot be altered, the
 Midwife may at least direct one of the Arms,
 that it may tend upwards towards the Head, &c.

Art. 1456. The Body being bound, or the *A Clyster some-*
 Intestins full of flatus's *a carminative emollient* *times to be gi-*
clyster is very necessary to quicken the Birth, *ven.*
 nay even the Labour itself.

“ What is to be done in the time of Birth,
 “ and of the *Midwives* Duty, will appear
 “ from what follows.”

Some short Rules containing a perfect Idea of the Art of Midwifery taken chiefly from Deventer, who above all hath clearly treated of this part of Chirurgery, and demonstrated the Causes of a difficult Labour, and plainly shewn the Method of removing by Art the Inconveniencies of Delivery.

The knowledge of the Pelvis necessary.

Art. 1457. The Knowledge of the Bones that form the Pelvis, and the Figure of the Pelvis is first useful to Midwives, nay necessary; otherwise they blindly, rashly, and unadvisedly go about to give Assistance; and that they may have a distinct Idea of *the Pelvis*, they ought to view a *Skeleton* often; where they may observe in the *Skeleton* of a Woman, that the lower Parts of the sedentary Bones are most commonly further distant, and not bent so much downwards towards the Point of the *Os coccygis*, as in a masculine *Skeleton*; which the most wise and kind Creator hath so ordered, and appointed to prevent hard Labours, which yet are frequent enough.

The Figure and Capacity various.

Art. 1458. The Capacity and Figure of the Pelvis in Women is various. The form of the Pelvis is of great Moment in Women with Child and at the time of Labour: A true Line is the Rule to itself, and an oblique one; so he that knows the true form of the Pelvis, will easily distinguish an ill disposition. The Pelvis in some is too *narrow*, in others too *large*, and more open than it should be; and in some again, there is not distance enough betwixt the *ossa Pubis*, and the *os sacrum*, and the Appendix of the same the *os coccygis*: such a Pelvis is called a *Plain one*. All these Pelvis's of a bad shape, occasion the different Inconveniencies that attend in Practice.

Art.

Art. 1459. When unskillful Midwives touch a Woman, they thrust their Fingers right into the *Vagina*, according to the length of the Body, and by this means offend the Curvature of the *os Sacrum*, which resisting their Fingers they are confounded not finding the Mouth of the Womb; but from the structure of the Pelvis it plainly appears (which is to be well observed) *that its cavity in Longitude is not extended according to the Longitude of the Backbone, but from the bottom obliquely forwards, ascending as if you would touch the Navel through it*; wherefore when you would seek the Mouth of the Womb, you ought to direct your Fingers not right towards the Curvature of the *os Sacrum*, but from the bottom to direct them upwards, as if you would touch the *Navel* through the *Pudendum*.

*The Situation
of the Mouth
of the Womb.*

Art. 1460. The Womb and its Neck are inserted one into another, and the Womb where it ends in an acute, near its Mouth, is intruded into the *Vagina*, or thrust in acuminate, so that in Women that are not with Child, nay, and in the first Months of Pregnancy it appears acuminate to the Touch; but in Labour the Mouth as well as the Womb is so relaxed and extended, that the *Vagina* with the Womb seems to make up one Bag, and there is no difference perceived betwixt the Mouth of the Womb and the *Vagina*, only that the *Vagina* is thinner and softer. But the Mouth of the Womb is Callous, but nothing acuminate is then perceived by the Touch. By this alteration of things, we may be assisted to conjecture at the nearness or distance of the time of Labour; but the certain time cannot be infallibly fore known.

*The Posture of
the Womb va-
rious.*

Art. 1461. It is most certain that the true causes of difficult Labours do not depend so much on the *ill posture of Infants* in the Womb as on the *ill Situation of the Womb itself*. The greater the Foetus is, the higher the Womb rises up into the Belly; for when the Cavity of the Pelvis is not sufficient to receive a very large Womb filled with one or two Infants every way compleated with the after Births and Humours, it must needs follow, that the Womb must ascend beyond the upper part of the Pelvis in the Belly, and then it either retains it's natural Posture or not; if it does, it is called *a right and well seated Womb*, and then it's acuminated part tends right into *the Cavity of the Pelvis*, but the bottom of it is placed about the *Navel*; but the Posture being altered, being inclined a little one way or the other, it is called *an oblique or ill situated Womb*, of which the most remarkable are four: The *first*, when the Mouth of the Womb is suspended too much from the fore Part, towards the *os Pubis*, and the Infant easily inclining with his Head towards the *os Pubis*, sticks there immoveable, or what is worse, it is carried forwards with its Head upon these Bones. *Secondly*, It is an ill scituation of the Womb, when in great bellied Women the Womb hangs forwards, with the Mouth towards the *os Sacrum*. *Thirdly*, when the bottom of the Womb is placed on the left Side, a little higher or lower, the Mouth being turned towards the right *os Ilium* or *Pubis*. The *Fourth* and *Last*, is contrary to this. By such and the like Postures of the Womb, difficult Labours are produced, which occasions the Death of the Mother or Child, or both, except

except they are saved by the expert Assistance of a Midwife.

Art. 1462. Some Days before Labour, the Belly grows something less, because at that time the well situated Infant falls down into the Cavity of the Pelvis *with its Head forward*; which is a Sign of a happy Delivery: For the Infant being ill seated, or the Womb oblique; it does not easily fall down into the Cavity of the Pelvis; but this falling down commonly causes some Inconveniency, either in walking, or making Water, binding the alvus or occasioning the *Hæmorrhoids*; &c. To wit by the Pressure of the Infant's Head, nay sometimes it makes the private parts Swell. These inconveniencies do not easily go away till after Birth.

The falling down of the Womb.

Art. 1463. At last the time of Delivery just coming on, they perceive Pains in the Loins and Groins by turns, with a *bearing down*, and a sort of glutinous Matter flows from them, which, when it begins to grow red, it is a most certain sign of Labour: A skilful Midwife easily distinguishes genuine Pains from false ones *by Handling*; for these, contract the Mouth of the Womb, but the true ones dilate it. There is also a violent commotion of the Blood, redness of the Face, a shaking or a concussion and trembling of the whole Body, especially the Knees; in others Vomiting is occasioned, &c.

The signs of an Instant Birth.

Art. 1464. A natural Birth (to wit where there is a natural Posture both of the Infant and Womb) is when it is performed *only by the force of Nature*, without Art or other help, or a Midwife, but only to receive the Child, and to cut away the Navel string, &c.

A natural Birth.

*What is to be
done in a dif-
ficult Labour.*

But in some, especially old Women, the matter is not so easily performed. And therefore when the time is at Hand, that the Midwife may be most serviceable to the Woman in Labour, she is to thrust one Hand into the Vagina turned towards her Back, and insinuate it with the points of her Fingers, as far as she can, under the Infant's Head, yet cautiously holding her Hand there unmoved till the Pain comes on; let her put the other Hand without upon the Belly, and the bottom of the Womb: then the Pains coming on, let her begin to work with both Hands, to wit with her Hand within the Body let her press down against the Point of the *os Sacrum*, which is to be pressed backwards; with the other Hand without, let her gently press the Womb downwards. *N. B.* The greatest opening and enlargement of the Pelvis, by which way is made for the Fœtus, is to be expected from the going back of the *os Sacrum*, either totally, or that of its Point of the *os coccygis*. At the very point of Delivery, especially *when the Pelvis is full*, the best assistance to facilitate the Birth, is by thrusting down the *os coccygis* very strongly, and by repeating the same upon the return of every fit of Pains.

*Natural and
genuine Pains.*

Art. 1465. To produce a happy and easy Birth, natural Pains are required, rushing on like a Storm in due time and manner, by which the muscles of the Belly and Intestins being contracted, such a compression and force upon the Womb, is produced as if it were to be pressed out of the Body; and by the force of these Pains the Womb is opened, and the Fœtus is thrust out into its Orifice, and the Woman brings forth her Child; but these Pains are sometimes ill ones, and in vain, which they call

call, or may be called *fierce or dolores tergiver-* *Wandering*
santes or wandering Pains, in some measure *Pains.*
 rushing on, but not penetrating, nor making a
 true depression, but at last cease before the
 Work is done, and are altered into Torment
 and Convulsions, and an unaptitude for Birth.
 In these sort of vanishing Pains, expelling Me-
 dicines are not to be given, because they make
 the torments worse, but on the contrary *Leni-*
ents and *Anodynes*.

Art. 1466. The Midwife who is called to *The Woman to*
 the Woman, upon a short examination, pre- *be try'd with*
 sently ought to *try her by the Touch*, and that *the Touch.*
 is done by the two first Fingers, that every
 thing may the better be distinguished by sense:
 By which *the Situation of the Womb* will be
 better known, and she will be more certain,
 whether the Mouth of the Womb is situated
above the middle of the Pelvis, or in the fore
part towards the os Pubis, or on the back part
towards the os Sacrum, or on the right, or on
the left Side, or whether the Mouth of the Womb
is open, and how open it is, and what offers it-
self first, whether the Head or another Member,
or the Waters bulging out. If the Mouth of the
 Womb is in the middle of the Pelvis, and the
 top of the Childs Head in the opening of the
 Mouth of the Womb, then there is nothing
 to be done, and we are only to wait till Nature
 shall excite the Woman to Labour, by the
 force of the Pains.

Art. 1467. But if the Mouth of the Womb *The Signs of*
 is directed into the Pelvis, and the Midwife can *a difficult*
 neither perceive by Touch the Head, nor the *Labour.*
 Buttocks, nothing offering it self in the open-
 ing, besides the Waters which begin to bulge
 out; these are the signs of a difficult Labour, and
 it behoves the Midwife not to be idle, and ex-
 cept

cept she is of Ability, *an expert Man-Midwife is to be made use of*; for the Infant offers it self across, or transverse, wherefore presently after *the Flux of the Waters*, the Head is to be brought into the opening, or the Infant is to be drawn out by the Feet.

The ill Posture of the Infant.

Art. 1468. If instead of the Head, one Hand only, or a Foot, the Knee, Elbow, the Umbilical Vein, or one Hand thrusts out with the Feet, there is the same Danger. If the Buttocks offer themselves first, then there is less Danger, so that the bent Infant may, with more violent Pains, be brought forth; but if the Midwife understands her Business well, *when the Waters are flowing out*, she may easily alter the Scituation of the Child, and bring the Feet into the Passage, which will make the Delivery still easier. If one Foot comes out, the other is to be added to it, otherwise there is danger of luxating the Hip.

The Posture of the Womb to be tried by the Touch.

Art. 1469. If the Midwife, by the Touch, shall find that the Mouth of the Womb is not situated above the middle of the Pelvis, but in the fore Part, on the *Ossa Pubis*, or on the back Part, towards the *Os Sacrum*, or when it is too much moved aside towards the *Ossa Coxendicis*, a great deal of Danger is like to ensue, especially *the more the Womb declines from the right Posture*; for then you must not expect it will be done by the Endeavours of Nature. Delays can do no good, but may occasion a great deal of Mischief; and therefore there is need of timely Assistance; for such sort of Postures, of the Womb usually kill the Infant, and also the Woman in Labour, *if that Work is only committed to Nature, or only common Methods are made use of*. The Delivery is to be made by an expert Surgeon, for the

the Danger presently grows greater, the Work becomes more difficult, and the Pains of the Woman in Labour are aggravated, and her Strength less able to bear the Pains; the Woman by delaying is hurried before the Wind and Oars into Danger, but by a timely Exclusion of the Fætus, the Danger is avoided.

Art. 1470. Although the Posture of the Womb is very good, *if the Infant turns it self ill in it*, a difficult Birth must needs follow; and on the contrary, altho' the Infant is rightly scituated for Exclusion, yet the perverse Posture of the Womb will occasion a difficult Birth; there is a greater Difficulty of delivering, from this ill Posture of the Womb, than the ill Scituation of the Infant; but the greatest yet of all, and almost insuperable Difficulty arises *from both joined together.*

The Difficulty from both the Posture of the Womb and Child.

Art. 1471. Lastly whether the Womb is rightly, or more or less obliquely placed, if when the Water is flown out, any Member (whether a Hand or a Foot, &c.) is thrust out, that shews that the Birth is to be delivered presently and without delay.

N. B.

Art. 1472. The Contractive Power of the Womb is admirable; when the Birth is at Hand, as soon as the Waters are flown out, the Womb presently grows less, and is so strictly straightned together, that it shuts close about the Infant; wherefore it is necessary that the Infant should be excluded immediately after the flowing of the Water, *or a difficult Labour is to be expected.* If the After-birth does not presently follow the Delivery of the Fœtus, being yet fast to the bottom of the Womb, the Womb is soon contracted, and unless some clotted Blood remains behind, it cannot easily be opened again to draw out the After-birth. The Fœtus being delivered, and the After-birth discharged

The Contractive Force of the Womb.

discharged, if the Hand is left some Time in the Womb, (which is the Office of the Midwife) she will perceive the Womb *contracted and shut* about her Hand, which always happens, except some heterogeneous Body hinders the Contraction.

What is to be done, the Child being delivered.

Art. 1473. Wherefore as soon as the Infant is delivered, *the Hand is to be put into the Womb* to draw out the After-birth; because if this is done without delay, it may be without any Pain or Trouble to the Woman, the Mouth of the Womb being yet open; by this means the Business of Labour is performed most safely and certainly; and the Midwife may learn, not only whether the After-birth is loose or sticks fast, but also if one or more Infants yet remain behind dead or alive, or whether any thing else foreign is to be discharged; and also whether some small Parts of the After-birth, or Membranes, or clotted Blood remain in the Womb, &c.

The falling of the Uterus to be prevented.

Art. 1474. When the Pelvis is larger than ordinary, it is to be feared, lest the Ligaments being relaxed, the *Uterus* or the *Vagina* should fall down together with the *Fœtus*, in Time of Labour: That this great Disorder may be prevented, the Midwife is to endeavour all she can to support the *Orifice* of the *Uterus*.

Upon the Efflux of the Waters, the Birth to be hastened.

Art. 1475. If the Navel-string alone, either with the Hand, Elbow, Shoulder or Knee offers it self, the Midwife is to observe the Moment of the Waters flowing out, that then she may immediately examine the Situation of the Child, by putting in her Hand, consulting with herself, whether it is best to direct the Head of the Infant into the Passage, or to draw it out by the Feet, and what she thinks safest and most commodious to be done; for it is better presently to *draw the Infant out*
by

by the Feet, than to make greater Delays with directing the Head into the way, and perhaps at last be drove to the Necessity of looking after the Feet.

Art. 1476. In general, in any kind of oblique Posture of the Womb, or ill turning of the Infant, the safest, readiest and least painful way of hastening the Birth, is to draw it out by the Feet, in the beginning of the Labour, presently after the flowing out of the Waters, as soon as it appears that the Woman hath the true Pains of Labour; by this means a great many Women and Infants will be saved, who would otherwise perish.

Art. 1477. It is common to give Women, ready for Labour, an Emollient Clyster, to empty the Intestins of gross Excrements, and to relax the Passages; or sometimes a stimulating one, to quicken dull Pains. Moreover some Surgeons, that practice Midwifery, commend a Syphon very much, with which they inject Oil betwixt the Pains into the internal Passages of the Body every way; but this is not to be judged as a thing necessary.

Art. 1478. As for the Instruments proper to bring out a Fœtus, I may say, they are very seldom, nay, can never be of use, except when Infants are neglected for want of Care, or Monsters are to be excluded.

Art. 1479. It is hardly to be known for certain, whether Infants are dead or alive in the Womb: the most certain Sign of all is to be had by the Touch, viz. by the loosening of the Skin upon the Top of the Head, which happens not but after the Death of the Infant.

Art. 1480. Sometimes Women with Child are easily seized with an Hæmorrhagy, by violent Passions

The safest Method in ill Positions.

The use of Clysters.

Instruments.

A dead Infant.

Upon great Hæmorrhagies the Exclusion of the Fetus is to be endeavoured.

Passions of the Mind, a Fall, a Bruise, or too much Extension, which *immoderate and continual Fluxes* proceed from the Separation of the After-birth, and cannot be stopp'd, so that the Blood coming away in Clots, at last occasions fainting Fits, and except the Infant comes away, Convulsions follow and Death; wherefore in this Case things are not to be put off to the last, *but the Fœtus is to be drawn out in Time.*

Art. 1481. “ Amongst the Signs of a dead
 “ Infant in the Womb, reckoned up by Au-
 “ thors, (says *Baglivy*) a *Tenesmus* is the most
 “ certain and most infallible, or a frequent de-
 “ fire of going to Stool coming upon a Wo-
 “ man with Child. Child-bearing Women
 “ (says *Waldschmidius*) often die suddenly,
An Aneurism. “ *viz.* When an internal Aneurism is broke
 “ by too strong Endeavours to bring forth,
 “ and the Blood is poured out into a more no-
 “ ble Cavity, the Cause of which the Standers-
 “ by and the Physicians often do not know,
 “ except by opening the Body after Death.”

*Expelling Me-
 dicines.*

Art. 1482. *Expelling Medicines* are not convenient, except in a Natural Birth; in a præternatural one they are to be abstained from: Besides the Medicines used to hasten Birth, and to drive out the Fœtus, *Decott. Ster. equin.* is commended, also *aurum fulminas* as a singular and the last Remedy; *pulv. testicul. equin.* is much praised. *Sternutatories* sometimes promote the exclusion of the Fœtus. In a desperate Case, when the Fœtus is dead, *strong Vomits* are to be given; especially *Mercurius Vitæ* to expel the Fœtus. Some give *ol. Succin. from gut. xii ad xxx.* Sometimes also emollient and relaxing Baths are made use of, *Mistura hyster. Spirituos. Troch. hyster. Troch. de Myrrh. &c.*

Of

Of the Secundines or After-birth retained.

WALDSCHMIDIUS's Opinion.

Art. 1483. Midwives and Nurses very often indulge Women in Labour too much, and take them out of the Seat after the Birth, before the After-birth is extracted; but in that they err grossly; for as much as the Woman in Labour ought not to be dismissed the Chair, and put in Bed again, till the After-birth is come away. And these are more safely and commodiously separated and extracted by a skilful Hand, whilst the Navel-string, which is a Guide, is yet fresh: But if the Orifice of the Womb is already shut, it ought to be opened again with the end of one of the Fingers, and the Finger to be prudently worked about, till another may be introduced: And then if you can reach with your Fingers the Bottom of the Womb, the Place is to be sought where the Secundines adhere to the Womb, which are cautiously to be pull'd away, by inserting the Finger betwixt the Placenta and the Womb; but Care is to be taken lest you take hold of the Womb it self, which you may easily distinguish, because the Placenta, by reason of the Collection of Vessels is very unequal, and of a harder Superficies. “ The Secundines retained presently putrefy, upon which a Fever, and a violent Pain of the Belly, and griping Pains below the Navel about the Region of the Womb happen; but if it comes away by Bits, it sometimes occasions a violent Hæmorrhagy, there is a Difficulty of breathing, and an intollerable stinking Smell, fainting, and at last Convulsions.

*The Secundines retained.**The Symptoms of the Secundines retained.*

“ What is discharged by the Genitals, after
 “ some Days is sanious, and very fætid, upon
 “ which the Loches having a cadaverous Smell,
 “ shew that part of the Secundines remain
 “ in the Womb, which successively flows
 “ out of the Womb like Putrefaction.

Expelling Me-
 dicines.

Art. 1484. “ Remedies expelling the Se-
 “ cundines, are almost the same as those which
 “ are commonly used in a difficult Birth, and
 “ a dead Fœtus, especially *pulv. secundin. hu-*
 “ *man. præp. also pulv. sabin. ʒss. cum croc. ʒss.*
 “ as also *ol. Succin. Borax, Castoreum, &c.*
 “ The common Specifick for external Use, is
 “ a Cataplasim of *Sem. lini cum ol. lini coct.*
 Of Injections and Pessaries, see the Place. p.
 1128.

Of the LOCHES.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

The Reason of
 the Flux.

Art. 1485. After Delivery the Womb again,
 by the Advantage of her Fibres, contracts it
 self, and so squeezes out the Liquors contained
 like a Sponge compressed, upon which the
 Purgations, called the *Loches*, succeeded. At
 first almost pure Blood flows out, then more
 diluted, and afterwards a white slimy Matter:
 The Quantity and Time of this purging dif-
 fers; some purge for fifteen Days, some only
 eight.

Sweat.

Art. 1486. Sweat, in Women Lying-in,
 is good, even to the seventh or ninth Day;
 and if this happens, they are safe, otherwise
 they scarce go through the Time of their Ly-
 ing-in without a Fever, or some other violent
 Symptoms; but Care is to be taken, lest too
 much Sweat stops the flowing of the *Loches*.

Art.

Art. 1487. Let the Physician be cautious, ^{The Cure.} lest he disturbs the Course of Nature, when the *Loches* are discharged another way; for sometimes it is with Advantage. "If at any ^{Of the Sup-} Time, upon the Suppression of the *Loches*, ^{pression of the} there is a great Disorder of the Blood, with ^{Loches.} vomiting, thirst and watchings, I have often known (says *Willis*) *Laudanum* with a little *Saffron* given with good Success. When the Breasts are painful after Birth, by Reason of the Milk, most commonly the *Loches* are stopped; and the Pain relaxing, the *Loches* return again, as *Baglivy* hath rightly observed."

Art. 1488. To promote the flowing of the *Loches*, the following Medicines are convenient; Preparations of *Myrrh. crocus, borax, Castor. rad. Zedoariae, Antimon. Diaphoreticum, Sperma Ceti*, to restore the Fluidity of the Blood in more violent Symptoms, *Laudanum*, all *Emmenagogues*; *Aristolochia*, above all the rest almost powerfully moves a dead Child, the *Secundines*, and the *Loches*. ^{To promote the Flux.}

Art. 1489. For a too plentiful Discharge of the *Loches*, the following are good, *Cydoniata, Tinct. & Syr. e corallis, lap. hæmatitis, crocus martis astring. blanda acida, troch. de Carrabe, alum. ad ʒj. in conf. ros. rub.*

Of PAINS after BIRTH.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Art. 1490. Pains after Birth are like a ^{For Pains af-} *Tenesmus of the Womb*, and when they are ^{ter Birth.} more violent, usually hinder the Discharge of the *Loches*. *Herb. Chærefol.* and *Sperma Ceti* are much commended by Practitioners, and especially

Of Pains after Birth. Ch. 14.

especially *ol. amygd. dulc.* also *decoct. fl. chamæm.*
Antibystericks and *Nervines* [*anodynes* given
 with Caution along with *Antibystericks* and
Crocus.] “ *Tinctura succin.* extracted with *aq.*
 “ *Cinnam.* and tempered with a small Quan-
 “ tity of Cinnamon, is a Specifick (says *Bag-*
 “ *livius*) and *bolus ad casum* is also excellent,
 “ Onions boiled with Wine, and afterward
 “ fryed with Oil in a Pan, bruised, and ap-
 “ ply’d to the Belly hot like a Cataplasim, pre-
 “ sently ease the Pain (says *Bayrius.*)

Of some other Accidents, to which Women
 with Child, and in Child-bed, are Sub-
 ject sometimes.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Oedematous
 Tumours.

Art. 1491. Women with Child are some-
 times troubled with Oedematous Tumours
 about the Lips of the Pudendum; In such a
 Case, a discutient Fomentation of *Calx viva*
 is very good; as *Lyster* says. Also a Fomen-
 tation of a Decoction of *Fol. Cham.* & *Sambuc.*
 in Wine and Water (or rather boiled in Wine,
 and a thin Lixivium) is good, also *Flor. melilot.*
 and *Sem. Fænugræc.*

O'her Acci-
 dents.

Art. 1492. In an Excoriation or Rupture
 of the Pudenda, *Ol. hyperici.* & *rosar. cum ovis*
contus. is good. In Chops or Fissures *Decoct.*
rapar. or the following Liniment. *Rx Ceræ. alb.*
℥ss. ol. amygd. dulc. ʒj. bals. peru. ʒiv. M. Of the
 Rupture of the *Perinæum*, and the Cure by

A Rupture of
 the *Perinaum.*

future. See the Place, p. 1140. “ A Rupture
 “ of the *Perinæum* is a miserable Disorder,
 “ and very Troublesome, and if it is not cured
 “ seasonably, it is very unseemly for the fu-
 “ ture

“ ture ; and therefore it is the Midwives Duty
 “ (whenever that Misfortune happens) not to
 “ conceal it (as an ill Custom hath prevailed)
 “ but presently to call for the Assistance of a
 “ skillful *Surgeon*, that the Parts torn asunder,
 “ may be joined together by Suture, accord-
 “ ing to Art.

Art. 1493. To drive away the Milk, let *Of driving*
Emplast. de Cicutâ be applyed to the Breasts, *away the*
 it lessens the Milk, and will hinder and prevent *Milk, and*
 an Induration, also *Diachyl. simplex*, and milk- *disorders of*
 ing of the Milk upon a red hot Iron. “ It is *the Breasts.*
 “ customary also, for Women to apply to the
 “ Armpits for the same Purpose, linen Cloths
 “ doubled and dipped in *Spirit of Wine*”. In
 all the Distempers of the Breasts in general, the
 disorder'd Breast is seldom cured, unless the
 Sound one is dried up : Inflammations of the
 Breasts are seldom discuffed ; *aq. calc. vivæ*, if
 any thing at all (perhaps with *Sal. Armonaic.*)
 discusses an Inflammation, and dissolves it ; also
 a *Catapla. ex farinis* is convenient, *Emplast.*
é spermate Ceti, de Cicutâ, &c. A hard Tu-
 mour without Pain and Scirrhous, is apt to de-
 generate into a Cancer ; it is to be treated
 with *Discutients* and *penetrating Medicines*, as
Emp. de Ranis cum Mercur. de Cicutâ cum
Ammoniaco, &c.

Of the FEBRIS LACTEA, or MILK FEVER.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Art. 1494. About the third or fourth Day *A Lactéal*
 after the Birth, a Fever usually happens, which *Fever easily*
 they call *Lactéal*, continuing for two or *cured.*
 three Days, till perfect Milk is bred in the
 O 3 Breasts ;

Breasts ; about the seventh or ninth Day from the Birth, it ends with a gentle breathing Sweat, and seldom comes under the Practice of a Physician. *Tefaceous Powder* and moderate *Diaphoreticks* fatisfie the Intentions. The Flux of the *Loches* is alfo to be promoted, at the fame Time, if they do not flow fufficiently.

Malignant
Fevers in Ly-
ing in Wo-
men.

Art. 1495. In all the acute and malignant Fevers of Child-bed Women, refpect is to be had to the *Discharge of the Loches*, and the Symptoms of the firft Passages. Thefe Fevers are very dangerous, except they prefently terminate in the Beginning in a *Diarrhoea*, or a Flux of the *Loches*, or the like Evacuation. Particularly a Tingling of the Ears, and a Heavinefs of the Head happening the third or fourth Day, foretel violent Symptoms of the nervous Kind ; to which, if a great Anxiety of the Heart is added, a difficult Breathing, with a weak and unequal Pulse, the Cafe is Defperate.

The Cure.

Art. 1496. In this Fever, the greateft Refpect is to be had to the *Loches* ; for if they are ftopped, the Flux of them is to be promoted ; but if they flow'd duely, and ceafe, thefe Fevers are to be cured as others. The Fevers in Child-bed are moft commonly Malignant, in which *Sal. volat. CC. succin. cin. antimon. antihæct. poter. tinct. coral.* are very good.

Of a FEBRIS MILIARIS, or MILIAR FEVER.

HAMILTON'S Opinion.

The Name
and Descrip-
tion.

Art. 1497. A *Miliar Fever*, takes it's Name from Pustles, or Bladders, refembling in figure Millet-Seeds ; It may alfo be called
a vesti-

a vesicular Fever. The Bladders are full of a limpid Serum, afterwards Yellowish, not unlike the Colour of Pearls. This Fever is of two Kinds, *viz.* *Simple*, as long as these Pustles break out single; *Compound*, when red papillary Pustles are interspersed amongst the Miliar ones; which when they are alone, are commonly called *a Rash*. This Fever is often attended with Colick, Nephritick, Pleuritick, Rheumatick, or Pains like those of a Woman in Labour; as also an Oppression of the Breast, with a Depression of the Spirits, Watchings, and a Commotion of the Spirits, commonly called *a Hurry in the Head*, as often as the Sick composes her self to Sleep, a frequent and weak Pulse, &c. These Pustles most commonly appear in the Breast, the Neck, and between the Fingers, and sometimes also, all over the Body. It is very hard to assign the Day of their Eruption; but as much as I can find, I think they most commonly break out on the Tenth, or the Eleventh Day from the Beginning, (if the Fever proceeds regularly) and decline about the Eighteenth, or, where the morbidick Matter abounds about the twenty First or Second Day.

The History.

Art. 1498. Lying-in Women are subject to this Distemper, (it is called by *Ettmuller Febris Purpurata*, p. 401.) from the first internal Heat or Pain before Labour, or Birth, to the Eruption after Birth, there are commonly eleven Days. In Women in Child-bed, seized with this Fever, a Diarrhæa is a dangerous Symptom, hindering the Eruption and Flux of the Loches. Difficult Respiration, and loss of Speech, a trembling of the Tongue, especially a nervous Dyspnœa are dangerous.

It frequently happens in Childbearing.

The Cure.

Art. 1499. As to the Cure, *Testaceous* Medicines are to be given, which may cherish a moderate Heat, and at the same time sweeten, and promote a *Diaphoresis*; *Visicatories* are to be applyed, some after, some almost through the whole Course of the Distemper, R̄ *Sperm. cet. pulv. é che. cancror. compos. ũa* ʒj. *croc gr. v. syr. parasyl. q. f. m. f. bolus*, to be taken every sixth Hour. The Deficiency of the Spirits, and the Oppression of the Breast with Sighs, are the pathognomick Signs of this Fever. *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*, is a Medicine which I have often made Use of to throw out these Pustles in Women, and to relieve *Delirium*. The Dose ʒj. every Sixth Hour.

Of DELIRIUM in CHILD-BED.

Delirium.]

Art. 1500. “ *Delirium* in Child-bed is a
“ very grievous Symptom, most commonly
“ ending in Death, or degenerating into a
“ long continued Madness, sometimes perpetual.

Art. 1501. “ The Flux of the *Loches*, if
“ there is occasion, is diligently to be promoted by internal Medicines, *Epispastick Plasters* are to be applyed to the Legs, and the following Cataplasim to the Soles of the Feet. R̄ *Capit. papav. cum seminibus contus. ʒiv. sal. armoniac. ʒss. sterc. bovis rec. ʒbj. spir. vin. q. f. m. f. capalasm.*

Of the falling Down of the WOMB.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

The falling down of the Womb.

Art. 1502. The falling Down of the Womb, or more properly, the falling down of the

Ch. 14. Of the falling of the Womb.

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the Vagina, in the beginning is only a small Tumour, hanging out betwixt the Lips of the Pudendum. It usually encreases to a greater Bulk, as big as a goose Egg, sometimes as big as a Childs Head, hanging down even to the Knees, sometimes it is ulcerated, nay Gangrenous. It is commonly occasioned by the Whites, or a difficult Labour, or the Violence of the Midwife, the last is almost incurable.

Art. 1503. The Part falling down is care- *The Cure.*
fully to be put into its natural Place again.

Astringent Fomentations boiled in Red Wine and *Smith's Water* are to be used, as in the falling down of the Anus (1323.) also a *fotus Metroproctoticus* by Dr. Sydenham, as follows; R Cort. querc. ʒij. coq. in aq. font. ℥iv. ad. dimid. sub finem addendo cort. granator. contus. ʒj. flor. rub. granator. āā Mij. deind. add. vin. rub. ℥ss. colat. sit. pro fotu.

“ *Passaries* made of Cork
“ rouled in fine Cloth, are sometimes made
“ use of. Internal Medicines are sometimes,
“ *Rhubarb. Calomel. Chalybeates* and *Bitters*,
“ and in a word, Medicines for a Cachexy
“ and the Whites: Lying in Bed for some
“ Weeks hath cured some”. It may be cut
off upon danger of a Gangrene, of which Operation consult Chirurgical Writers. “ The
“ *Experienc'd Barbette's* Observation, is how-
“ ever to be remembred. That the Womb
“ (says he) may be cut off without any danger
“ of Life, as a great many Physicians have
“ dared to Write, seem'd absurd to a skilful
“ Anatomist.





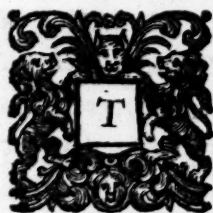
C H A P. XV.

Or the Fifteenth Collection of
DISEASES.Of CHILDRENS DISTEMPERS
in General.

HARRIS'S Opinion.

Infants Distempers are from one Cause that is Acid.

Art. 1504.



THE Temper of Infants is very moist, and all their Distempers are of the same Kind, and are most commonly produced by one and the same Cause: For what ever Distemper Infants are apprehended to Labour under, called by this or that Name, I could never observe or very seldom, that *their Fæces did not smell of Acid*, and especially from the First, a great deal of acid Belchings; therefore all the Symptoms of Infants, owe their Original to Acid as their Parents. “*Ἄρα ὁξὺς χυμὸς ἀνεπιλήθει τὴ λοιπῶν μάλιστα ἐστὶ*” (says *Hippocratis de vet. med.*

The Diagnosis how to be traced.

Art. 1505. Infants easily fall into Distempers, and unless they are handled unskilfully, are easily cured. We are to enquire, whether they have a Nausea or Vomiting, and how long they have been troubled with them; whether they throw up the Milk and Meat coagulated; whether they Cry very much, are restless

Ch. 15. Of Infants Distempers, &c.

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restless and uneasy, which show that they are troubled with the Gripes; whether they are troubled with four Belchings and the Hickup; whether they have a Cough; whether they go to Stool seldomer than Reasonable or too often; what Colour the Excrements are of, whether white, green, or of a dark Colour; whether they are Thirsty and Feverish; whether they have small Ulcers in their Mouth; (called *Apthæ*) whether they have *Epileptick* Fits; whether it be the Time of their Teeth; whether the Abdomen swells; whether of a jaundice Colour, or Phlegmatick, &c.

Art. 1506. There are so many things that quicken the Pulses of Infants, or otherwise alter them, that the Opinions deduced from them are for the most Part Eroneous. The Urines of Infants in good Health are very thick; so that almost no Indication is to be taken from them.

No regard to be had to their Pulse or Urine.

Art. 1507. The Procatartick Causes of Infants Distempers are various, to wit, sometimes Hereditary distempered Indispositions Præ-exist, deduced from the Condition and State of the Principles of Generation, or greatly depending on the Mother whilst with Child; after these, the Causes of their Distempers bearing a near Alliance, they may be referred to four Heads. *First*, To taking Cold, which disposes Infants to feverish Distempers, &c. *Secondly*, The Nurses Milk being too Thick, which is due either to the Intemperance of the Nurse, to drinking of *Spirituuous Liquors*, or *venereal Embraces*, (which occasions the Meneses) or hysteric Passions, if the Nurse is Hysteric. *Thirdly*, To the eating of Flesh too soon, which breeds Crudities, from whence Worms and a great many Inconveniencies. *Fourthly*,

The Procatartick Causes.

Of Infants Distempers, &c. Ch. 15.

To the Drinking of Liquors abounding with Spirits. The Stomach of Infants, whatever Cause that primarily depends on is always inclined to an acid Indisposition, so that their Nourishment can never be rightly digested into the homogenous Substance of Chyle, but turns into a sort of *Coagulum*, which occasions almost all Distempers in them; and that such sort of a Coagulation constantly depends on such a Degree of Acidity, or at least is derived from it, oftener than from any other Cause, very plainly appears, if any one may with certainty believe the Senses themselves or the Method of Cure, which is best performed by Medicines that dull Acidities, and dissolve Coagulation.

The Hypothesis confirmed by the Cure.

Art. 1508. At least if our Hypothesis is not altogether true, that Acids have the Preheminence in all Childrens Distempers, it will sufficiently answer our wishes, if the said Method of Cure by *Testaceous* and *Absorbents* is more effectual and certain than that which hath hitherto prevailed (which will easily appear to him that tries it.)

Prognosticks.

Art. 1509. Infants that are *Fat and Corpulent*, and full of Flegm; when the Crown of their Head (like soft pap) is soft and open for sometime (which the *English* call an open Mold) from the fore Part of the Suture of the Skull to the hinder Part, they are obnoxious to the *Rickets*, a Convulsive Cough, to *Apthæ* difficult of Cure, and lastly to the King's Evil. Lean and thin Children, are the Tenderest of all, they are burnt up with Heat, and commonly inclined to Fevers of the worst Kind, that is very Inflammatory (according to their Age) and obnoxious to the nervous Kind. Children born of *Hysterick*, *Tender*, diseased Mothers,

thers, &c. recover with Difficulty of any violent Distempers.

Art. 1510. As for the Cure of Infants Distempers in general, we ought always in the first Place to regard their natural Weakness; and Medicines are to be made choice of, which are most convenient for tender Bodies; for the milder and safer the Medicines are that are made use of, the event will be the surer according to our desire. *The Cure.*

Art. 1511. As for *Bleeding* of Children, though the Translation of the febrile Matter is great upon the Lungs, and convulsive Coughs sometimes require it in the least Infants, yet it plainly appears that it is not a Remedy naturally agreeable to them, nor more accommodated to this tender, than to decrepid Age. And therefore I think it by no means necessary to require its assistance in any Childrens Distempers, except in *Convulsive Coughs*, or where a violent Cough attends an acute Fever, or in large Contusions which sometimes happen. *Bleeding seldom necessary.*

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Art. 1512. In the Cure of Infants there is something singular in *Merc. Dulcis*; but *Aurum fulminans* is yet better, the Dose to sucking Children is a Grain or a Grain and a Half for two Doses; it causes horrid Stools, and sometimes proves *Emetick*, in an Epilepsie, Convulsive Asthma, Gripes, Convulsions, &c. *Aurum fulminans* is a sacred Anchor, p. 1177. and 1179. *The Virtue of Merc. Dulc. and Aurum Fulminans.*

Art. 1513. An Infant newly born may be purged with *Ol. amygd. dulc.* & *syr. violar.* or *de rhabarb.* or *e spin. cervin.* which is the best, and *Of the purging of the Meconium.*

Of a purple Efflorescence. Ch. 15.

and let that be so often, and so long repeated, till they are freed from the mucilaginous Serum seizing the Stomach, and from the dull black and thick Excrement lodged in the Intestins. *Colostrum* or the first Milk is a medicinal Nourishment, which Nature hath made for that Purpose: That it should moderately nourish and purge at the same Time, for some Days, according to the Strength of the Infant.

Art. 1514. “ *Syr. flor. malor. persicor.* is the
 “ best, mildest, and safest *Emetick* for Infants;
 “ and it also gently opens the Belly. Infants
 “ newly born may properly take it instead of
 “ *Ol. omyd. dulc.* and *Syr. violar.* The Dose is
 “ from ʒij. to ʒj. It is a Medicine approved
 “ in modern Practice.

Of a purple EFFLORESCENCE.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

A purple
Eruption.

Art. 1515. Infants the third or fourth Day from their Birth [sometimes later] are afflicted with a purple miliar Eruption [in *English* called *the Red-Gum*] which soon vanishes. The Woman usually give *Pulv. Gascon. Confect. Alkermes*, and *Saffron* in Generous Wine; it seldom wants the Assistance of a Physician.

Of INFANTS FEVERS.

HARRIS'S Opinion.

In curing Fe-
vers, two In-
dications.

Art. 1516. The first Indication in curing Fevers is rightly to prepare the Acid, that it may be the better discharged; and this seems necessary, before the acid Humours can be conveniently purged off with ease; for accor-
 ding

ding to *Hippocrates*, digested Humours, not crude ones, are to be treated with Physick; this Preparation is not to be attempted with *Sudorificks* properly so called, but rather Absorbers, to wit, *testaceous Powders*; *volatile Salts*, or *Lixivials*, or *volatile Spirits*, are not to be used in tender Bodies, being less agreeable to their tender Years.

Art. 1517. I commonly deal with an Infant of a Year old in a Fever, or troubled with the Gripes (as it most commonly happens) after this manner; every fourth Hour I give a Paper of *testaceous Powder* of the following, *Ocul. & chel. cancror. test. ovorum, ostrear. conchar. os. sepia, creta, coral. corallin. margarit. præp. matr. perlar. lap. bezoar. pulv. gascon. spec. de hyacinth, &c.* I use to give about ℥j, with the following Julap, *Rx. Aq. lactis ℥iv. ceras. nigr. ℥ij. pæon. comp. epidem. āa ℥ij. sacchar. q. s. m. f. Julap.* The form may be easily varied, yet the same Intention always preserved. Sometimes an Emulsion is convenient, *ex amygd. dulc. &c.* to quench thirst, and to temper the Humours.

The Method of Cure.

Art. 1518. The third Day after I am called, unless the Small-Pox, Measles, or a Scarlet-Fever appear, I order an Infant of a Year old to be purged after this manner, *Rx. Syr. de cichor. cum rheo ℥ij. rhab. elect. pulv. gr. xv. vel ℥j. aq. lact. alex. cin. ten. ār q. s. ad diluend. m.* or *Rx. Syr. de rhamn. cathart. ℥ij. pulv. diasen. gr. viij. m.* or *Rx. Pulv. cornachin. gr. vi.* take it in a Spoonful of *aq. ceras. nigror.* But no Medicine is so much accommodated to tender Years as *Rhubarb.* To quicken the purging Quality *Cryst. Tartar. genuin.* ℥j or ℥ij, may be given in a draught of Barley-broth, and purging ought to be repeated again and again, as the

Purging is to be ordered.

the Case requires. “ But the Physician ought
 “ to take Care, for Infants Fevers very often
 “ are apt to terminate in *Critical Tumours*, such
 “ as *Phyma*, or *Phygethlon* under the Chin, or
 “ a *Parotis* behind the Ears, &c. And there-
 “ fore in that Case, purging is altogether to
 “ be omitted, and Suppuration is to be pro-
 “ moted. ”

*What is to be
 in irregular
 Symptoms.*

Art. 1519. In irregular Symptoms, arising from a great Putrefaction of the Humours, I often make use of *Æthiops Min. gr. vj.* (nay to ʒj or ʒss) or *Mercur. dulc. gr. iv.* mixed with a little *flos Sulph.* in a small Spoonful of some grateful Syrup, which I give the Night before purging. These Things being rightly performed, the more violent Symptoms most commonly cease, or are at least much easier, and then all is safe, which before were in extreme Danger.

Of the JAUNDICE.

SYLVIVS'S Opinion.

The Jaundice.

Art. 1520. The Jaundice usually seizes most Infants presently after the Birth, nay often they are born infected with it, and therefore they contain the Cause of it sometimes within themselves before the Birth; it is probable that it owes its original to a glutinous, phlegmatick and viscous Humour; I think in these Infants the Jaundice may often happen, without an Obstruction of the Ductus Bilarius, to wit, from the Spirituousness of the Choler, and therefore its unaptitude to ferment.

The Cure.

Art. 1521. All Medicines that cure the Jaundice are not so safely given to Children, as to older Persons; the following Powder given

ven in the Mother's Milk, once or twice a Day, usually cures the Jaundice in Infants in a few Days, *Rx. Pulv. croc. anglican. bezoar. min. ãa gr. j. m.* As oft as the Body is too Costive, it may conveniently be moved and relaxed with *Rhubarb*, and especially *Syr. de cichor. cum rheo*; the Powder of *Vipers* is also good, (also *millepedes, sal. succin. &c.*

Art. 1522. " This Distemper is seldom *A great many*
 " mentioned in Practical Authors, neverthe- *die of it.*
 " less a great many new-born Infants die of
 " it, most commonly by the Neglect of
 " the Nurses; for they say, they grow yel-
 " low, and must die, and neither seek or try
 " any Assistance."

Of the G R I P E S.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Art. 1523. The griping of the Guts very *The Gripes.*
 often afflicts new-born Infants, after a wonder-
 ful manner; they cry continually, and kick
 with their Feet, they discharge a great deal of
 Wind, and the Excrements are green; they
 have convulsive Motions of the Intestines;
 sometimes a Rupture is occasioned.

Art. 1524. Having first given a *Clyster* and *The Cure.*
other Laxatives, and absorbent Powders, Sper-
ma Ceti with *Ol. Anisi* is an Excellent Medi-
 cine; Externally *Ol. cham. & Rut.* with some
 Drops of *Ol. Anis. Junip. Nuc. Moschat.* to
 which may be added *Fel. bubul. q. s.* to make
 a Liniment. *Fullers Enema ad Tormina.*

Art. 1525. This I only seriously admonish *N. B.*
 (says *Harris*) that all Gripes, Uneasiness, and
 Watchings of Infants, are as certainly relieved

by *testaceous* Medicines, as Pains and Watchings in older Persons, may be taken away for a time by *Narcoticks*.

Of VOMITING.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Vomiting.

Art. 1526. Vomiting is useful in Infants, from whatever cause it arises, except it be too much; most commonly the Milk is in the fault.

The Cure.

Art. 1527. If it is too much, and what is thrown up is discoloured, a Clyster is to be given, and by the Mouth *Carminatives* *N. Moschat*, &c. Externally, a piece of Bread toasted and moistened in generous Wine, and sprinkled with Aromatics, is to be applied to the Stomach, &c.

Of COSTIVENESS and a DIARRHÆA.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Costiveness.

Art. 1528. The Belly of Infants is commonly Laxative, at least it ought to be discharged twice a day: Costiveness is commonly occasioned by the fault of the Milk or Pap.

The Cure.

Art. 1529. Besides the usual Laxatives in this Case, the best Medicine is *Muscerda* N^o ij. ad. vj. given in their Pap according to their Age: *Laxative Liniments* ought to be given of *Colocynth. Scammon*, &c. “ In tender Infants anointing the Belly before the Fire with Butter is sufficient, also washing every day their Buttocks and Thighs, with cold water.

Diarrhæa.

Art. 1529. “ A Diarrhæa in Infants (says Harris) is not to be stopped by *Astringents* or *Opiates*, but rather the fierce Humours “ are

“ are to be appeased with *testaceous* Powders,
 “ and to be brought to temper, and at last
 “ purged away with *Rhubarb*. A Dyſentery ^{A Dyſentery.}
 “ (ſays *Barbette*) is often very benign in
 “ Infants; for they are ſometimes troubled
 “ with it for ſeveral Months without any in-
 “ conveniency, if the Matter is committed to
 “ nature.

Of an ATROPHY, or CONSUMP-
 TION in Infants.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Art. 1530. Leanness and Atrophy in In- ^{How it}
 fants happen when the Lacteals and Glands ^{happens.}
 of the Meſentery are obſtructed, and no
 Nourishment can paſs into the Blood. The
 Limbs become Lean, the Belly Swells, and
 grows hard, commonly they have copious and
 liquid Stools; the Cauſe generally is the Vi-
 ſciditiy of their Food; it is a dangerous Di-
 ſtemper. “ As many as I have opened dead
 “ of this Diſtemper (ſays *Dolæus*) I found
 “ the Glands of the Meſentery ſwell'd and
 “ obſtructed in them; and theſe Paſſages be-
 “ ing thus ſhut up, the Parts muſt needs be
 “ deprived of their Nourishment.

Art. 1531. Their Nourishment ought to ^{The Cure.}
 be thin and ſubtile; *Volatiles* and milder
Martials are convenient; Externally a Lini-
 ment of Gum *Ammoniac*, &c. “ A *Muraſ-*
 “ *mus*, or an Extenuation of Infants (ſay *Sy-*
 “ *denham* in his *Sched. monitor*, p. 55.) is cured
 “ as a Phthiſick, by giving an *Infuſion* of *Rhu-*
 “ *barb.* in ſmall Beer, which I have alſo often
 “ tried. *Reuſnerus* affirms that *Hillerus* often cu-
 “ red Infants of an Atrophy with the Herb *Tuſ-*
 “ *ſilago*

Of a Convulsive Cough. Ch. 15.

“ *filago* fryed like Clary (the Juice also of
 “ the same Plant is very effectual.)

Dryness of
 the Parts.

Art. 1532. For a Dryness of the Parts
Fœlix Wurzius's Arcanum Aluminis, p. 473.
 is very much commended; *Unguentum ad. Atro-*
phiam is also good; also Remedies against the
 Rickets.

Of a CONVULSIVE COUGH.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

A convulsive
 Cough.

Art. 1533. Infants have often a Cough
 called *Ferina*, when Cough much, and a
 long while till they throw up by Vomit some-
 thing Mucous out of their Stomach, afterwards
 it ceases for a time, near half a Day, when it
 returns in like manner. It proceeds from the
 Stomach, as also the *Asthma in Infants*, which
 is a difficult and short Breathing.

Asthma.

The Cause.

“ The Cough
 “ in Infants (as *Waldschmidius* hath rightly ob-
 “ served) is almost always from the Stomach.
 “ An Acid, Mucilaginous, and tough Matter
 “ (says *Dolæus*) lodging in the Stomach very
 “ often is the cause of this Distemper; but
 “ sometimes a very violent Cause seems to con-
 “ curr, and to be nothing else, but a certain
 “ Salt communicated by the Air to their ten-
 “ der Bodies, and coagulating the Lympha,
 “ by which being sharp and stagnating, or
 “ over-flowing, the Larynx is affected, which
 “ produces that convulsive Cough. Infants are
 “ very often troubled with *Catarrhs* with a
 “ Snorting in their Breasts, of which a great
 “ many dye; for they grow feverish and are
 “ suffocated; wherefore Infants are to be
 “ guarded from the cold Air; for if they are
 “ exposed to cold Winds, by the carelessness
 “ of

A Catarrh.

Ch. 15. Of a Convulsive Cough.

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“ of the Nurse or Mother, they easily fall in-
 “ to this Distemper, and are not cured with-
 “ out difficulty.

Art. 1534. As to the Cure of this violent *The Cure.*
 Cough, regard is always to be had to the Sto-
 mach; without *Vomiting* it can scarce be cured,
 but with that it is easily conquered, as also the
 aforesaid *Asthma*; it may be provoked with a
 Feather dipped in *Oyl. &c.* Turnip Broth is
 a common Medicine, *Sperma Ceti* in Broth
 is very good. “ Bleeding (says *Sydenham*) is *Bleeding.*
 “ a great relief to Infants troubled with a con-
 “ vulsive Cough, and far exceeds all pectoral
 “ Medicines whatsoever, *Method. p. 207.* This
 “ Cough is cured by *Bleeding*, and repeated *Purging.*
 “ *Purging* alone; but the gentler Catharticks
 “ are convenient here, and they are to be given
 “ spoonful by spoonful with respect to the
 “ Age. *Ep. p. 29.* Meat and liquid Nourish-
 “ ment ought to be taken (says *Willis*) in a
 “ less Quantity than usual; instead of Drink,
 “ a diet Drink of *Sarsa, chin. sant. ras. eb. CC.* *A Decoction*
 “ with diuretick and antispasmodick Ingredients of the Woods,
 “ may be made use of; a Decoction or the
 “ Syrup of Castor and Saffron, also *Decoct.*
 “ *rad. pæon. mar. visc. quercin. hyssop.* hath
 “ relieved a great many.

A Collection of Opinions.

Art. 1535. Fried Mice are commonly called *Other Reme-*
 a Specifick; but above all *Musculus Pyxidatus*, *dies.*
 taken any way, is a most approv'd Medicine,
 and seldom fails. *A decoction ex Musco Arboris*
 (says *Baglivi*) especially that from an Oak
 Tree is the best of all, as we have experi-
 enced; it's good also in other Convulsions. *Au-*
rum Mosaicum (in other convulsive Distem-

pers very effectual) deserves to be tried in older Bodies, also *Ol. Sulph. per Campanam*, fresh Whey from the Cheefe may be used for common Drink. *Expressio milleped. ad pertussim, julap. moschat. syrupus ad tussim convulsivam*, &c. are sometimes used with advantage. *Rx Milleped. in vin. alb. demers. q. v. exprime succ. & add. sacchar. alb q. f. & f. f. a. syrupus*; this Syrup taken Spoonful by Spoonful (says *D. Cheyne in his Treatise of the Gout*, p. 116.) infallibly cures a convulsive Cough.

Of an EPILEPSY.

WILLIS's Opinion.

When and for
what Reason
an Epilepsy
happens.

Art. 1536. An Epilepsy in children subject to Convulsions, is usually found two times, *viz.* betwixt the first Month after Birth, and about the time of breeding of Teeth; though this Distemper sometimes happens also at other Times, and for some other Reasons; as by the Sickliness of the Nurse, or being with Child, coagulated Milk in the Stomach, or degenerating into a putrilaginous Acid or Bitter, a feverish indisposition, Ulcers of the Heads or other Parts, or Eruptions suddenly disappearing, alterations of Air, periodical Times of the Moon, &c. " When (says *Dolæus*) frequent gaping, " stretchings, gentle Motions of the Eyes and " Eye-brows, disorderly Motions of the Heads, " extensions of the Arms, Frights and Trem- " blings, and too much Watchings are obser- " ved in Children; an Epilepsy is to be feared, " because they are the Fore-runners of it.

Presaging
Signs.

The Cure.

Art. 1537. *Antispasmodick Medicines* are to be given to the Nurse; let her take Morning and Evening *Rad. & sem. pæon. maris & sem.*

sem. fœnic. dulc. boiled in Whey. The following Liniment may be used about the Buttocks, Temples and Neck of the Infant, *Rx Ol. capivi, castor. āa ʒij. succin. ʒss. in. a* Learned Physician lately told me that a great many were cured with this Remedy, *viz. Rx Fol. cham. minut. incis.* Mij. let them be put into two Bags made of thin Linen or Silk, which dipped in hot Milk and pressed out are successively to be apply'd to the Abdomen. *Unzerus* very much commends the *Gall of a Whelp* that Suckles, the whole Juice of the *Cistis Fellea* being taken out and drank by the Child in a little *aq. flor. tilia.*

HARRIS'S Opinion.

Art. 1538. To take away Convulsions, or Epileptick Insults, *testaceous Powders* are also very good, especially if *Castor* is added to them. *Testaceous Medicines the best.* A great many Medicines accounted by the Vulgar Specificks in Convulsions, are also cry'd up by the gravest Authors, and the most famous Practitioners; nevertheless their Virtues (as much as I could observe) seldom or never answer'd our Expectation. In convulsive Fits of Infants, often arising from preceding Gripes occasioned by a sharp Humour irritating the Nerves, those things which blunt *Acidities*, temper them, or restrain them, and that without heating the Body, and which carry down by Stool the Acidity thus broke and deprived of their pungent Qualities, after a great many things tried to no Purpose, are at last acknowledged to contain Virtues sufficient to conquer this horrid Symptom.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

The Cause.

Art. 1539. An Epilepsy in Infants commonly proceeds from these six Causes. *First*, from the *Meconium* retained. *Secondly*, From the Faults of the Milk. *Thirdly*, From difficult breeding of Teeth. *Fourthly*, From the Nurses violent Passions of the Mind. *Fifthly*, By Costiveness. *Sixthly*, From Worms.

Aurum Fulminans.

Art. 1540. The Virtue of *Sulphur of Antimony* and *Aurum Fulminans* in Epilepsies is wonderful. The Dose gr. j. or in weak Children, gr. iiss. for two Doses with other convenient Medicines (1512.)

Other Remedies.

“ *Ol. Succin.* gr. ij. or iij. given with an
 “ equal Quantity of *Spi. Vitriol. in aq. Ceras.*
 “ *Nigr.* commonly frees Infants from a Fit
 “ presently ; but above all, which I have ever
 “ known yet *Ol. Sulph. per Campan.* cures In-
 “ fants of this Distemper in the first Month
 “ very successfully ; it may be taken in ce-
 “ phalick Juleps to a sufficient Acidity, *Pulv.*
 “ *de Guttet.* is of use to prevent a Relapse.

OF BREEDING OF TEETH.

HIPPOCRATES'S Opinion.

Of breeding of Teeth.

Art. 1541. In breeding of Teeth there is an itching of the Gums, Fevers, Convulsions, Looseness, and particularly when they breed the *Dentes Canini*, and especially those Children that are Gross, and have hard Bellies. “ Casting off Feathers, and breeding of new ones (says
 “ *Lister* in the Place) is as great a Pain, and
 “ occasions a Fever in Birds ; wherefore they
 “ are silent and leave off Singing. The same
 “ thing

“ thing happens to Caterpillars in changing
 “ their Coats. The Seed of Teeth in the Jaw *The manner*
 “ Bones (says *Dolæus*) is like the White of an *of Erruption.*
 “ Egg, mucous and thin, contained in their
 “ Cells, which daily becomes harder, till the
 “ Matter is sufficiently hardened to break the
 “ Gums : In this breaking, the Miserable ten-
 “ der Creatures are afflicted with a great many
 “ Symptoms, *viz.* with an Itching of the
 “ Gums, superfluous Flesh, Blisters, Fungus’s,
 “ Inflammations of the Jaws, Frights, Dreams
 “ Watchings, Slabbering, Vomiting, Epilep-
 “ sies, Fears, Diarrhæas, Fevers, Convulsions,
 “ Tumours of the Gums, then Abscesses, and
 “ very often Death it self.

Art. 1542. “ Though nothing certain *The time of*
 “ (says *Bonetus*) can be said of the Time of *breaking out.*
 “ the breaking out of the Teeth, because they
 “ appear in some sooner, and in others later ;
 “ yet it is observed, that the Teeth most com-
 “ monly break out in two Years time ; so that
 “ in the seventh Month the *Incisores*, then
 “ the *Maxilares*, then the fifteenth or seven-
 “ teenth Month the *Canini* or *Oculares* break
 “ out. (See Art. 1544.)

HARRIS’S Opinion.

Art. 1543. No Distemper occasions more *The various*
 violent Symptoms in Children, then a difficult *Symptoms.*
 and troublesome breeding of Teeth ; for in
 breeding of Teeth very often from the Inflam-
 mation of the Gums, are occasioned griping of
 the Guts, Uneasiness, Watchings, a Loose-
 ness or Costiveness, green Vomiting and Stools,
 Aphæ Fevers, Convulsions, &c. “ And these
 “ accidents (as *Bagliivi* hath rightly observed)
 “ only succeed the fault of the Solids, for the
 “ solid

“ solid Parts of the Gums being irritated,
 “ pricked, and contracted, the Oscillation is
 “ continued to the Intestins, and there occasi-
 “ ons violent Diarrhæas, which if they did
 “ not happen, worse disorders as before men-
 “ tioned would ensue.

Two times of
 breeding
 Teeth.

Art. 1544. The time of breeding Teeth is double; *One*, when the Tooth first endeavours to break out of the Jaw-bone, and in which the External and upper Parts of the Jaw-bone without any Tumour, is most commonly marked with a white Sort of Circle. *The other*, is when the Tooth growing bigger swells the Gum, and forceably endeavours to break through it, and sometimes in this last Case it is advisable to lance the Gums. “ Four, five
 “ or six Months after Birth the Teeth com-
 “ monly begin to appear and break out. First,
 “ *the Incisores*, then *the Canini*, and last of all
 “ *the Molares*; about the seventh Year of
 “ their Age a new Set is produced, and about
 “ the Twenty First those called *Dentes Sapi-*
 “ *entia*, to wit, the last of the Molares break
 “ out (See Art. 1542.) some, though few,
 “ breed Teeth before they are born. I knew
 “ a Woman without Teeth, not only in her In-
 “ fancy, but has been *Toothless* through the
 “ whole Course of her Life.

The Cure:

Art. 1545. All the Symptoms of Breeding Teeth, are commonly cured by the same Method, viz. by *absorbent* and *temperating* Medicines, and then gentle *Catharticks*.

N. T.

Art. 1546. “ Infants commonly Slabber
 “ in breeding of Teeth, and it is frequently
 “ attended with a Diarrhæa. If these happen,
 “ they are good Signs; therefore the Tooth
 “ breaking out is to be rub'd with a Leaf of
 “ Tobacco, roll'd about the Nurses Finger, and
 “ moistned

" moistened a little with Beer, which gently
 " moves the Spittle and the Alvus, the Body
 " is always to be kept open ; and if there are
 " Convulsions, the following Powder from Dr.
 " *Willis* is convenient, R^x Oc. cancror. mar-
 " garit. præp. coral. rub. āa ʒj. ol. sulph. as
 " much as it will imbibe, f. pul. Spr. CC. (says
 " *Sydenham* in his *Sched. monitor*, p. 54.) how-
 " ever familiar and contemned a Medicine
 " (three or four Drops in black Cherry-Water)
 " above all that I know, answers the Intensi-
 " ons in breeding of Teeth. Convulsions ari-
 " sing from hence are happily cured (says *Bo-
 " erhave*) with a small Dose of *Spi. CC.*
 " The following Clyster for the Gripes is very
 " good," R^x Cret. pulv. ʒss. herb. rut. flor. cham.
 " āa Mfs. coq. in q. f. aq. font. ad. ʒiv. colat. add.
 " tinct. cast. diascord. āa ʒij. syr. de mecon. ʒiss.
 " ol. anis. gut. x. m.

Of W O R M S.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Art. 1547. Worms coming away of them- *Worms.*
 selves, either by the Anus, or the Mouth, are
 seldom without danger ; for they show *maligni-
 tity* in Distempers, from which they endea-
 vour to fly. Practical Authors, studiously ad-
 vise in the Cure of all Childrens Distempers,
 especially Obstructions, that always regard is
 to be had to the *Worms*.

Art. 1548. The primary Signs of the *The Signs.*
 Worms, are a plentiful separation of the Spittle
 in the Month upon an empty Stomach, scratch-
 ing of the Nostrils, starting in sleep, gnashing
 of the Teeth, swelling of the Belly, a dry
 Cough, Thirst, Looseness, Gripes upon an
 empty

empty Belly, a Redness and Paleness of the Face successively.

Remedies.

Art. 1549. R $\acute{x}$ *Argent. viv. ʒj. coq. in aq. simplic.* (or which is better in the *decoct. alb.*) ʒss. or let them be well shaken together in a glass Bottle; after the subsiding of the Mercury pour off the Liquor, and give it to infants for their common Drink. It is a most certain Experiment to kill the Worms. “Of the like kind is a Medicine esteemed all over Italy, R $\acute{x}$ *Argent. viv. ʒj. infund. pernoct. in aq. galegæ ʒij.* Let the Liquor be pour’d off and drank in a Morning. *Boyle.*” Externally, the following Liniment is useful, R $\acute{x}$ *Aloe ʒij. myrrh. ʒss. [ol. absinth. gut. vj.] fel. taurin. q. s. m. f. liniment.* to which some drops of *ol. colocynth.* may be added to make it sharp. “Of other Medicines for the Worms else where (684.). *Native Cinnabar* is a very effectual Medicine, and safe, to kill the Worms. *Pulvis Stanni*, to wit, calcined Tin, is yet more effectual, and is almost reckoned among the Specificks; hence the following Worm-powder of *Quicey*. R $\acute{x}$ *Stanni calcinat. musc. corallin. sem. sancton. āa ʒj. sabin. croc. āa ʒj. m. f. pulvis,* the dose is from ʒss. to ʒj. it doth not move the Belly. The Author speaks more plentifully in its Praise, see the Place. *Emplas. vermifug. batean* and *syr. vermifug. ejusd.* of the same, may sometimes be of use. In extremities (says *Chefneau*) I sometimes use *Quick-silver*, which hath not it’s fellow in killing of Worms. I usually give it to the bigness of a small Pea in a Spoon with a little Milk, without danger.”

Crinons or Comedones.

Art. 1550. *Crinones* or *Comedones* are small Worms under the Skin, disposing Infants to a Con-

Consumption; they most commonly seize the Musculous Parts, especially on the Back, the Shoulder-blades, the Legs and Calfs of them; they occasion a troublesome Itching, and so make Children uneasy and wakeful, and at last bring them into a Consumption. They are to be killed with a *Mercurial Wash*. "These perhaps are the Worms, which *Ætius* describes, and calls *Dracunculi*; they sometimes infest the *Æthiopians* and *Indians*; and are very seldom found amongst us.

Of the RICKETS.

BOERHAVE'S Opinion.

Art. 1551. About the Middle of the Sixteenth Age, this new Distemper arose in *England* first, then it went through all *Germany*, and at last through all the Northern Parts of *Europe*, being at present very frequent, and is called the Rickets; it is never born along with Infants; it seldom happens before the ninth Month, and scarce after two Years of Age, but in the Middle of that Time.

The Rickets a new Distemper.

Art. 1552. The best Cure is, by a light Diet, of good and easie Digestion, dry, not too fat, seasoned with gentle Aromatics, often, and in a Moderate Quantity. Drink is to be moderate in Quantity, of clear Beer, not that which is old, but well boiled and thick; the Air is to be dry and warm; their Cloaths to be well dried, made of Wooll; by carrying, shaking, oscillation, and riding in a Cart or Coach; by much friction or rubbing, hot and dry, with cloths impregnated with aromatick Fumes, especially upon the Abdomen and Spina; and sometimes with a repeated application of *Cantharides*;

The Method of Cure.

Psuchrolusia.

tharides; gentle *Emeticks* prudently repeated for some time; then with *purgatives* and *strengthening things* given successively for some Days; lastly by the long continued use of Medicines, *Strengthening, Drying, Antiscorbutick, and such as raise the Spirits.* Whether plunging into Cold Water may do good? *Psuchrolusia,*
 “ or cold Bathing is very good in this Distemper,
 “ as we are taught by daily Experience, of
 “ which see *Floyer.* p. 111, 145, 222, &c.

GLISSONS Opinion.

The Diagnostick Signs.

Art. 1553. The Diagnostick Signs of the Rickets are, a looseness and softness of the Parts, weakness and languishing, sluggishness and numbness; in this Distemper there is an unequal Nourishment of the Parts; the Head bigger than it ought to be, the Face full and of a florid Colour; the fleshy Parts below the Head in the Progress of this Distemper are daily more extenuated; there are certain protuberances and some nodes about the Joints, and especially more conspicuous in the Wrists, but are less observable in the Ankles; the like Tumours are in the Extremities of the Ribs, where they are joined with the Cartilages of the Sternum; some bones are bent, especially of the *Tibia* and *Tibula*, or those of the *Ulna* and *Radius*, but a little less and not so frequently, sometimes also the Bones of the Thighs and Shoulders; sometimes the Bones are shortened, and the increase in Length is deficient; at last there is an irregular protuberance of the Head, especially of the *os Frontis* forwards, which may be referred to this; the Teeth sometimes break out slower, and more troublesome, they loosen upon any slight occasion, sometimes grow

Ch. 15. Of the RICKETS.

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grow Black, or break out by Pieces; the Breast in the Progress of the Distemper becomes narrower from the Sides; and sharp before; there is also a sort of puffed up fullness of the Abdomen, and a Tension of the *Hypochondria*; and also frequently a Cough, a difficulty of Breathing, and many other Faults of the Lungs are occasioned. Those troubled with this Distemper, have an aversion to lie on their Sides, turning first upon the Right, then upon the Left, by reason of the Lungs growing to the Pleura, or a Tumour on the other Side.

Art. 1554. "Inwardly the Liver is bigger than it should be; the Stomach and Intestines rise into a greater Bulk; the Glands of the Mesentery are bigger than they ought to be, if not stremous; the Lungs are stuffed and Tumid, sometimes purulent, Strumous, and grow to the Side. The Jugular Veins, and carotid Arteries are larger than ordinary; lastly there is a Weakness of almost all the Parts and also a numbness and slowness to Motion. This Distemper is not Mortal of it self: but sometimes Symptoms growing worse, it degenerates into a *Ta-* *The internal Parts affected.*
"bes, or a Dropsy of the Lungs, or an *Ascites*; the sooner it comes on after Birth, the more dangerous; and the greater the worse. Those that are not cured before the fifth Year, are afterward unhealthy for their whole Life. The Scab or Itch coming upon this Distemper, very much conduce to the Cure. *Mayow.* *Prognosticks.*

Art. 1555. The Materia Medica in this Distemper are all *capillary Herbs*, especially *Tricomanes*, *rad. osmund. regal.* the Buds whilst scarce broke out of the *Filix mas*, *lingua cervina*, *veronica*, *Simple Medicines.*

The praise of
Rhubarb.

veronica mas, tussilago, rad. rub. tinctor. curcum, sarsaparilla, chin. lign. guajac. and the Gums of the same, chalybs, sperma ceti, vermes terrestres, millepedes. Rhubarb is commended above all other Simples; for it is a Medicine moderately Hot and Drying, very friendly to the Spirits lodged on the Parts, it mildly shakes off the Drowfiness of the Spirits, and renders firm the softness and looseness of the Parts, and corrects the internal Slipperyness in some measure; it recalls the Pulse towards the Limbs, and increases the Heat of the External Parts, and cherishes the Vigour and Activity of the Internal ones, and especially of those that serve to Nutrition: It is truly a Medicine safe for all Ages and Constitutions.

The Cure.

Art. 1556. Proper *Carthatics* especially of *Rhubarb* repeated at due Intervals are very good in this Distemper; *issues* and *Vesicatories* are very useful; the following *Clyster* is very good, R *Fim. equi non crastrat.* ℥iſs. *sem. anis. fenicul. malv. contus.* āā ℥iſs. *flor. cham. p. j. coq. in q. s. ser. lactis in colat.* ℥iv. *solv. syr. violar.* ℥x. *sacchar. rub. ol. rosar.* āā ℥iſs. m. f. *enema.* In friction this is to be observed, that

Of Frictions.

it is to be avoided upon the protuberant Bones, but the Cavities are to be rubbed more freely, and this is not to be continued beyond a slight redness occasioned in the Parts. “How much “Friction prevails in this Distemper, as also of “the Virtues of the Herb *Tussilago*, especially “in the Cure of this, and of an Atrophy, see *Fullers Medicin. Gymnast. p. 96.*

Art.

MAYOW'S Opinion.

Art. 1557. Since the Cause of the Rickets *The Method of Cure.* consists in an Obstruction of the spinal Marrow, and Weakness of the Nerves that arises from it, the chief Indications of Cure are, *to strengthen the Nerves, and to remove the Obstructions*; to this purpose opening a Vein, or bleeding with Leeches, purging Medicines, also Digestives, Diureticks, Diaphoreticks and Specificks are to be made use of. Loosening Clysters may be given, and sometimes strengthening Medicines *ex decoct. sim. equin. flor. rorismarin, &c. Enema Terebinth. cum express. milleped. viv. &c.* Purging may be ordered with *Rhub.* also with *Calomel.* Issues also do a great deal of good, especially if they be made betwixt the first and second Vertebra of the Neck. Besides the Vegetable Specificks, *ens Veneris* is commended, an Invention of the *Noble Boyle*, as also *volatile Salts, elixir Proprietat. bals. Sulph.* and sometimes the use of Steel is convenient, which hath a very opening Quality, and not only helps Concoction, but also confirms and strengthens the Tone of the Bowels; but it is not to be made use of without Caution; for in a Cough, Pleurisy, Stuffings of the Lungs, a Hectick, and other Distempers of that Kind, the use of Steel is altogether to be abstained from. For the Tumour of the Abdomen, the following Fomentation is very good, to wit, the Patient being placed in a Vessel large enough, apply round about him warm *fermented Barley* infused some time in boiling Water (as they do in brewing Beer) and let him continue in that almost covered to provoke Sweating.

Of A P H T H A. Ch. 15.

Art. 1558. " The Juice dropping from the
 " Snails, being bruised with the Shells commonly, though falsely, called Oil of Snails, is
 " very much esteemed in this Distemper both
 " inwardly and outwardly, especially in *hectical*
 " *and phthysical Infants*. The Virtues and
 " Use of the following Medicines, the Reader
 " may consider himself. *Flor. sal. armoniac.*
 " *mart. Bat. cerevisia ad. rhacrit. aq. limac.*
 " *Pectoral. emplastrum Spinale, liniment. Spinale,*
 " *all Fuller's. Sydenham also may be*
 " consulted of the Rickets. *Epif. p. 148.*

Of A P H T H Æ.

SYLVIVS's Opinion.

Aphthæ.

Art. 1559. Aphthæ are small Ulcers (sufficiently known) seizing the whole Superficies of the Mouth, nor do they spare the Oesophagus, nor the Stomach it self as much as we can learn by Conjectures; they are commonly white, sometimes yellowish, and often blackish, which last are the most dangerous. " Aphthæ (says *Dolæus*) which are
 " commonly, though falsely, judged to be
 " Ulcers, are really *Escharæ* but slight ones,
 " which arise on the Top of some Pustles in the Mouth, &c.

The Cause, and Cure.

Art. 1560. Aphthæ seem to us to own their original to acid Humours or Vapours brought to the Mouth; wherefore the Cure consists in the Correction and cleansing of acid Humours and Vapours, and in the freeing, cleansing, and healing of the Parts affected by Aphthæ; *testaceous* and *absorbing Powders* are chiefly indicated, and afterwards the Humours are gently to be purged off with *syr. de cichor. cum Rbubarb.*

Rhubarb. “ *Mucilago sem. cydon.* (says *Ett-* Several Re-
 “ *muller*) worked together with *suc. semper-* medies.
 “ *viv. majoris* affords a Liniment not incon-
 “ venient to anoint the Aphthæ ; but above
 “ the rest *succus raparum* roasted over the fire
 “ in a close vessel without Water and squeezed
 “ out without Sugar is the best ; *Album græ-*
 “ *cum* and *sp. sulph. cum melle rosaceo* is ex-
 “ cellent. In young Children troubled with
 “ Aphthæ (says *Bonetus*) there is nothing that
 “ brings such present relief, as *ol. Raparum* with
 “ a little Sugar. The following is much com-
 “ mended by Dr. Boyle, and truly sometimes
 “ answers Expectation ; R *Suc. semperviv.*
 “ *maj. mel. opt. aa p. æ.* boyl it a little to clear
 “ it, then *add. alum. rup. q. f.* to make a mo-
 “ derate austere Taste, mix them together,
 “ and anoint the Mouth and the Throat with a
 “ Feather every hour or oftener. The Author
 “ praises this Remedy as a Specifick. *Decoct.*
 “ *cort. inter. ulmi* with a little *mel. rosac.* is
 “ really one of the best Gargarisms for curing
 “ of Aphthæ. We ought not in this Distem-
 “ per (says *Dolæus*) to be too forward to
 “ purge, because a Diarrhæa may easily fol-
 “ low, which is a bad Symptom. But of
 “ Aphthæ more else where (1136).

Of CUTANEOUS DISTEMPERS.

Art. 1561. “ A milky Crust, the Scab *The Scab, &c.*
 “ (1178) a Tinea (995), &c. are Distempers,
 “ with which Infants are often afflicted. They
 “ are usually or often troubled with scaby
 “ Eruptions in several Parts of the Body, espe-
 “ cially their Faces are wont to be covered or
 “ incrustated with a dry foul Scab. *Hildanus*
 “ advises not rashly to cure these Distempers,

Of Head-mould-shot, &c. Ch. 15.

“ but rather to leave them sometime to Nature, except the musculous and nervous Parts that lye underneath are in danger. It may be convenient to use gentle *Purges* and *Alteratives* : *Antimonium Diaphoret. Æthiop. Min.* are very good.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

Art. 1562. In these Distempers inwardly such Medicines are convenient, as *Fumaria, tinct. coral. rob. sambuci, diaphoreticks, viperines, cin. antimon. merc. dulc.* The Crust is moist and running, or thick and dry : In the first Case it is to be sprinkled with *Lap. calaminaris præp. tutia, ceruss, flor. sulph. camphorat, &c.* In the Latter you may use *ol. amygd. dulc.* with some Drops of *Ol. tartar. per deliquium, or bals. sulph. lixiv. vulg. &c.* Remedies *ex Nicotian.* may be used; *Mercur. Dulc.* is safer than the rest of the *Mercurials*; the following is a good Ointment against a *Tinea*, R *Litharg. ceruss. aa ʒij. flor. sulph. merc. viv. aa ʒj. ol. ros. q. f.* Begin the Cure of a *Tinea* in the Decrease of the Moon. Of these Distempers else where (1178).

Of HEAD-MOULD-SHOT, and HORSE-SHOE-HEAD.

Art. 1563. “ In the Bills of Mortality in “ London, we find two remarkable Names or “ Titles of Distempers, viz. *Head-mould-shot,* “ and *Horse-shoe-head,* which no writer of “ Physick, that I know of, take Notice of; “ yet a great many Infants die of these Distempers, as appears by the mentioned Bills.

Art.

Art. 1564. "*Head-mould-shot*, is a Distemper always born with Children, in which the Edges of the Skull at the Sutures especially the *Coronal*, lye one over another, so that the Fibres of the Meninges are stretched and torn asunder, and the Brain it self compressed, and the Infants are often seized with Convulsions.

Art. 1565. "*Horse-shoe-head*, is a Distemper, in which the Sutures of the Skull are too open, and empty Spaces lye betwixt the Margin of the Bones, which Openings are not filled up sometimes under some Years. It is most commonly a Sign of *weakness and short Life*. The Nurses usually embrocate the Parts affected with *Spirits of Wine*, and Spirit of Sugar, to which some add, *alb. ovi* & *ol. palmæ*.

Of the VENEREAL DISEASE.

HARRIS'S Opinion.

Art. 1566. Infants infected by the Nurses *How cur'd* Suck, although full of Spots, Pustles and Ulcers, and tormented with Nocturnal Pains, are the easiest cured. The *Flower of sarsaparilla* almost insipid, at least of no ungrateful Taste, mixed in their Pap or Spoon-meat, and a little of the *Flower Sant. Citrin.* added for their Stomach's sake, I have often observed with Pleasure to cure young Infants, and to restore them to perfect Health, purging being interposed at due Intervals.

Of a PHTHIRIASIS.

ETTMULLER'S Opinion.

The Cure.

Art. 1567. Phthiriasis is a Louzy Distemper, which are Children commonly subject to. Wash their Head with a Lixivium in which *Sem. Staphis. agr.* is boyled, and anoint with the following Ointment. *R. Ol. spic. ʒij. amygd. dulc. ʒfs. Ung. Nicotian. ʒvj. M.* In one Nights time they will all die.

Cocculus Indicus.

Art. 1568. "The Powder of *Cocculus Indicus* sprinkled upon the Head, certainly kills the Lice. *Condrochius* (who hath Writ a particular Treatise of them) says he hath tried this Powder a thousand Times in Children, in a small Quantity, with hogs Lard or Fat, or mixed with a boiled Apple, or the like, which applied to the Head kills the Lice wonderfully, and easier than *Staphis agria*, and safer than *Quick-silver*.

In the Groin,

Art. 1569. "To kill the Crab-lice in older Persons, lodged in the Groin, an Ointment of black Soap, is an infallible Medicine, nor is there any occasion to try any thing else. Dr. *Turner* proposes *Lac. Sublimat*; but it is a Medicine not so safely to be used about the Parts of Generation.

Buggs.

Art. 1570. "There is a foul and odious Animal, which none of the *Latin* or *Greek* Authors that I know of, have taken notice of, called a *Bugg*, sufficiently known by the Citizens of *London*, by it's painful and venomous Bite, not unlike a *Ricinus*, a livid Insect full of Blood, which is very troublesome to Dogs, Sheep, and Cows. I know not

“ not whether the above-mentioned Powder
 “ of *Cocculus Indicus* (*Art.* 1568.) being
 “ sprinkled about the Bed-post and Blankets,
 “ may not kill this most detestable Animal
 “ also. Dr. *Shaw* asserts, that if the Place
 “ that is Bit is rubbed with *Roach Allum* dis-
 “ solved in Spittle, the Venom is presently
 “ extinguished, and the Pain vanishes.

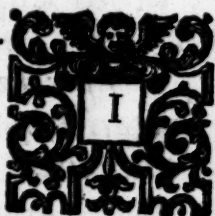


C H A P. XVI.

 Or the Sixteenth Collection of
 D I S E A S E S.
A TREATISE of POISONS.

*Composed out of most of the best Writers, col-
 lected and compared, according to our Method,
 not without some of my own Observations,
 interspers'd in some Places.*

Art. 1571.



T is too frequently *The Proce-*
 found by Experience, *mium.*
 that Men's Lives are
 put to Hazards and
 Difficulties by the
 Effects of Poisons, and that the Symptoms of
 the Persons poison'd admit of no *Delay*, but
 require a quick and speedy Cure. And there-
 fore lest this Work in so great a Hurry and
 Difficulty, should be quite Destitute of so-ne-
 cessary

cessary an Assistance, I have added this Account of Poisons as a Thing much wanted.

Poisons what.

Art. 1572. Whether any Thing in it self is absolutely Poison, is much doubted; on the Contrary, *Paracelsus* scrupled not to assert, that all Things are Poison, and that nothing exists without Poison; the Dose (says he) only makes it to be Poison or not; for any Meat or Drink taken in too great a Quantity, witness the Event, occasions sudden Death, which comes to the same as Poison. But when we speak of *Poisons*, those things are to be understood, to be called so, which are commonly very hurtful to the Body, taken in a very small Quantity.

The Definition.

Art. 1573. Poisons in General, may be defined to be, that, which taken inwardly or applyed outwardly, is apt to do violent Injuries to our Bodies, by some Quality or manner of Working; for it is not in the Essence of Poison, that it should always kill a Man; but it is enough, if it violently Hurts him by any secret Quality; of the latter Kind are all those, which occasion *Madness*, *Melancholly* or *Foolishness*, not quite destroying Men.

How they kill.

Art. 1574. It is not our Purpose to spend time upon vain Speculations, of the various Operations of Poisons; or to dispute, whether Poisons kill by *too much Heat*, or *Cold*, by *Erosion of the Vessels*, or *Putrefaction of the Humours*, by a *darting Irritation of the Nerves*, or a *violent Agitation of the animal Spirits* in *Fury*, &c. for there is a great Variety. Yet it will be worth our while to note, that which *Sylvius* Writes; though (says he) *Acrimony* seems to produce all the Sense of Heat in the sensible Parts; yet there are found in our Bodies two sharp Things producing a different Effer-

Effervescence, both Hot and wanting Heat, not only manifest to the Sense, and therefore different from one another, but cured by different Medicines. If any one attentively considers the Effects and Symptoms of Poisons, which they usually occasion in Men, he will acknowledge that they owe their Original and Effects to one or both sharp Dispositions, which Acrimony is either apparent or hid; as often as the Acrimony of the Poison is Apparent, it's Action is Quick, and the Corruption of the Humours is presently perceived when it is Latent, it's Action is gentle and slow, and the Corruption of the Humours, nor are the Damages perceived except by degrees.

Art. 1575. Since our Bodies are affected ^{Two Kinds of Poisons.} two manner of ways with Poisons, to wit, either *taken in at the Mouth*, or *admitted into our Bodies externally*, we are to treat of them both separately, and First of Poisons taken in at the Mouth.

Art. 1576. The Signs which succeed Poi- ^{Signs of Poisons taken inwardly.} sons taken inwardly, are the following, Belchings of a Foetid and ill Taste, presently a considerable Alteration of the Pulse and Motion of the Heart, a Sinking of the Strength, a Straightness of the Heart, Palpitation, fainting Fits, Syncope, sometimes a Vertigo, a Dimness of Sight, Tremblings, Convulsions, Hickups, Stupidity, Gnawings and Pains, and sometimes Erosions of the Stomach and Intestines, Thirst, Stoppage of Urine, a Vomiting of putrid Matter, sometimes a Looseness, Coldness of the extreme Parts, cold Sweats, Tumour of the Tongue, swelled and blackish Lips, a Tumour and Extension of the Stomach and Hypochondria, sometimes the whole Body Swells, and is puffed

puffed up with Spots up and down the Body, and lastly Death it self. But all these Symptoms do not happen in all Bodies.

Prognosticks.

Art. 1577. The Difference of Poisons is very great, some are more dangerous than others, some kill Men sooner, others later, according to the Difference of the Quantity, Quality, and the rest of the Circumstances. The chief Prognostick is to be taken from the Number and Violence of the Symptoms, if fit Medicines are presently given, and the Patient is better by the Use of them, there is hopes of Life. But it often happens in those that grow well, that an ill Disposition is imprinted upon the Body by the Poison, which continues stubbornly, and exerts it self a long while after, and occasions long and dangerous Distempers. That Opinion is Vulgar and False, that says, that the *Indians, and from thence the Italians, have such an Art of Poisoning, that they can kill all Persons certianly, to a certain Year, or determined Time, whether Weeks, Months or Days,* for Nature equally opposes her self with her whole Strength to all Poison, and over-powers or frustrates the deadly Venom.

The Cure.

Art. 1578. As to the Cure of Poisons in General, the common Intentions are only two; to wit, to recall or expell the Poison the way it came into the Body (if possible), and then to conquer it with proper *Alexipharmicks*. From the Nature and Reasons of *Alexipharmicks*, and *Bezoardicks*, which for the most Part are called *Cordials*, we are apt to infer, that they do not properly work upon the Poison it self, but only strengthen the Body, that it may be sufficient to expel the Poison, and so at least do good to the Persons poisoned by accident.

From

From what hath been said it plainly appears, that we are to endeavour, that the Poisons taken may be discharged out of the Body as soon as possible ; and that it may be most conveniently done by Vomits ; but Vomits ought not to be of the stronger Sort, sharp and corroding, but the Gentlest, and prepared of such Things, which have a Sizyness, and are of a mucilaginous and oily Nature, which may in some Measure dull the Acrimony of the Poison. In those Cases, haste is to be made, and without delay, those Things are to be given which are at hand : In this Business, which admits of no demurr, warm Water mixed with a great deal of Oil, is almost of equal Virtue with all other Things whatsoever ; in the want of Oil butter may supply its Place ; mucilaginous and fat Broths are also good, &c. But it is not enough to provoke Vomiting once, but it is to be continued so long, till there are no more Signs of Poison in the Stomach, by Taste, Smell, Nausea, Pain, or Gnawing. If the Poison hath passed from the Stomach to the Guts, which often happens, they are to be cleansed, and to be cleared from the Poison, by Clysters often repeated ; gentle Purges are also to be given, that the upper Intestines may be cleared ; *Cassia, Manna, Rhubarb*, and the like are convenient ; *Emulsions* are of use *ex amygd. dulc. sem. melon. cydon. gum. arab. &c.* with *syr. de Althæa*. At last, if any Reliques of the Poison remain in the Body, they are to be diverted from the Heart and the Bowels, and to be expelled to the Circumference of the Body, and to be discharged by Sweat, which Alexipharmicks best perform : and it is altogether useful and necessary, not presently to leave off the Use of Alexipharmicks, but to continue them

them for some time, till the malignant Disposition is quite taken off from the Body. *The-riaca Androm.* is deservedly by common Estimation thought to be the best *Antidote* above all others, against all kind of Poisons of what Sort soever ; but it is to be given in a greater Dose than ordinary, (Dr. Harris in *Pharmacolog. Antiemeric.* p. 285.) to two or three Drachms, but sometimes this rule is to be declined from ; for we must be cautious with Opium, when we are to deal with narcotick Poisons ; in the mean Time a convenient Diet is to be ordered ; *Milk in Victuals and Drink* is very much commended by a great many Authors ; the rest of the Diet is to be *fat and unctuous ; glutinous Broth of Calves Feet, Shavings of Ivory, Harts-horn, &c.* are of Use.

The Division
of Poisons.

Art. 1579. The most Natural Division of Poisons in Specie, is to be taken from the difference of Bodies, which they are in ; for there are *Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal Poisons* : From whence, by those Examples placed before our Eyes, the Practice of the Rest may easily be deduced.

Of VEGETABLE POISONS.

Art. 1580. Of the Class of Plants, *Hemlock* and *Wolf-bane* challenge the first Place, as most frequently taken Notice of by Ancient Writers. It may be proved every where by a great many Examples amongst Authors, that *Hemlock* is Poison, both in the Leaves, Roots and expressed Juice. The Leaves are sometimes gathered by a most Dangerous Mistake instead of *Cherid* and *Parfly*, and are used amongst other Herbs ; the Roots being eat unawares instead of Carrots, have killed a great many ;

many ; it sufficiently appears that the Roots are fatal from the Custom of the *Athenians*, who gave the Juice of them to drink to those who lay under Sentence of Death ; *Socrates* the Wisest of Phylosophers is said to have dyed by this deadly Dose ; but what that *Attick Poison* was, whether only the Juice of *Hemlock*, or compounded of this and other Medicines, does not plainly appear, and it may be called in Question as doubtful ; but this is not a Place to dispute it.

Art. 1581. Both from Reason and Experience, it appears that Hemlock is Hot and Acrid, (which the most Learned *Wepher* hath indisputably proved contrary to the Opinion of all the Antients) and strikes the nerveous Membrane, especially of the Stomach, with its acrimonious Points, and irritates its Fibres to a violent Contraction, from whence by Reason of the Violence of the Twinging and Constriction, especially about the Orifices of the Stomach, through which very considerable Nerves are dispersed, it violently affects the Plexus's of the Nerves, from whence Convulsions, &c. and the Brain and the Heart are brought into consent.

Hemlock Hot and Acrid.

Art. 1582. The Effects of Hemlock taken inwardly, are a Pain about the Heart and Stomach, with a Sense of pricking Pain and Heat thereabouts, a Sort of Trembling, a Vertigo, an Epilepsy with loss of Sense, and a wonderful Succussion and Contorsion of the Head and Limbs, and of the whole Body, universal Cramps, a Flux of Blood out of the Ears, a Tumour about the Bigness of a Man's Fist about the Pit of the Heart, Hiccups, endeavours to Vomit without Discharge, swelling of the

The Effects of Hemlock inwardly.

the Face and Abdomen, a Flux of green Froth out of the Mouth after Death.

The Cure.

Art. 1583. The Indication of Cure therefore will be, to Discharge the Stomach of it as soon as Possible, and to destroy its Acromony, to restore the Spirits lost by the Violence of the Symptoms, or to raise them when oppressed by the Various, and intercepted Motions of the Blood; to correct the Faults of the Stomach or Intestines, whether from Inflammation, or laying bare the nervous Coat, or Ulceration, and to restore, and preserve the Strength by a due Regulation of Diet. *Hemlock* by a Shorter, Safer, and more certain way, is to be moved out of the Stomach by timely Vomiting, nor is it necessary to use the stronger Emeticks, because they violently irritate and stimulate the Stomach, when it hath already been sufficiently constringed by the *Hemlock*; large and sufficiently repeated Draughts of *Water and Oil warm*, are sufficient. *Fat Broths* also are good in this Case to move Vomiting, *Decoct. bord. cum oleo simplici, aq. tepid. cum butyro, lac cum ol. & butyro, it self or diluted with Water, Beer with Oil and Butter; ol. nuc. per se vel lini* are very nauseous, and therefore the more commodious for moving Vomiting are *Milk, or a Decoctio of Barly, Beer or Broth of any Kind, mixed with warm Water*, which at once soften and dull the Acrimony of *Hemlock*. This work is to be continued till all the *Hemlock* is got out of the Stomach. But if the Stomach thus helped to drive it out, does not answer Expectation, and Vomiting is delayed, stronger Vomits are to be made use of, as *Oxymel scillitium, sal. vitriol. decoct. cort. virid. jugland. decoct. fol. nicotianæ, &c.* while these are tried, fat Clysters are to be made use of, and Suppositories

fitories to be put into the Anus of *Honey and Salt boiled, Hiera Picra, Soap, Sal. Gemmae or Alumen, &c.* For Clysters and Suppositories dispose the peristalick Motion, tending upwards, downwards. A Cathartick is scarce to be given, except a very gentle one. The Hemlock being thus brought out of the Stomack and Guts, wholly, or for the greatest Part, then generous Wine and Alexipharmicks are to be made use of. The great Antidotes *Theriaca, Methridatum, Elect. Orvietanum, &c.* are good in as much as they dissolve the Blood and Lympha, stagnating in any Part. To this Purpose, the beforementioned *cordial Waters are serviceable, Confect. de hyacinth. alkermes, lap. bezoardicus, also Tinct. bezoardica, salia volat. mixtur. simplex Paracelsi.* When there is a Suspicion that the Coats of the Stomach or Intestines are corroded or ulcerated, it is not adviseable to season Meat with *Aromatics*, much less with *Vinegar*, nor to use *Wine* too plentifully, it is better to use *Decoct. bord. cum passulis, sem. anisi*, or a *Decoct. of rad. chin. sassaf.* &c.

Art. 1584. It is probable (says the famous *Cicuta Oenanthe*, Dr. Mead) that the *Cicuta* of the Ancients, of *the, and Cicuta.* which *Wepherus* hath Writ a Treatise, was our *Oenanthe cicutæ facie succoviroso*, which is much more pernicious than the common *Hemlock*. But our *Ray*, a most skilful Botanist, asserts that the common *Cicuta Major* was the *Athenian Poison*, and that the *Cicuta Aquatica*, of which *Wepherus* hath Writ a whole Book, was the *Cicuta Palustris*, see *Hist. Plant. Vol. I. p. 451, 452.* but that the *Oenanthe Cicutæ Facie* was a Plant different from both, see the same, p. 441. But the said most learned Author may perhaps maintain his Conjecture, and for me let him ;
I have

I have neither Time, nor a Mind to Dispute it. In the mean Time it is to be acknowledged, that these Plants are nearly related, and not unlike in Virtue and Appearance.

A Description
of *Oenanthes*
Aquat.

Art. 1585. *Oenanthe aquatica cicutæ facie* is thus described by Ray in the Place quoted. "By the Leaves it is not unlike *Paludapium*,
" more like wild Rue (in my Opinion more
" like *Smallage*, or *Parsly*, than *Thalic-*
" *trum*) growing thick, of a foetid Smell, of
" the Face and Colour of *Hemlock*. It sends out
" Stalks two Cubits long from the Root, va-
" riously parted into Stalks like the white *As-*
" *phodel*, and as if it had Arms, continued
" with no Fibres intervening, tender, of a
" Sharp and ungrateful Taste, being full of
" Juice, first Milky, than Yellowish, Venemous
" and Exulcerating. It grows plentifully in
" Rivulets, not only in the North, but also
" the Meridian Provinces of *England*, Whe-
" ther the Roots of this Plant are Venemous
" and Malignant, or wholesome, Ray very
" much doubts, and leaves the Matter unde-
" termined for further Examination. But the
" following History decides all Disputes of
" their Malignity.

A History of
Oenanthe
Aquat.

Art. 1586. Three Miles from the Town where I have lived several Years, and practiced Physick, the Roots of *Oenanthes* were eaten by four Boys, about seven Years ago, which happened after this Manner; these Boys about Eleven or Twelve a-Clock going out of a reading School, walking through the Fields, found these Roots upon the Bank of a River, and with a piece of a Candlestick, which was at Hand, dug them up; they were wonderfully pleased with the Work, and having got a good many, said one to another, *these*
are

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are the Roots of young Carrots; presently encouraged by one another, not for Hunger but Wantonness, they greedily eat them up. When they had done, they went home, began to be Sick, and concealed what they had done. These Children were three Sons and one Daughter of the same Parents, the Father then only living; the youngest of them was not yet four Years old, and the biggest not Nine, the middle-most Son was about Five, and the Girl Six or Seven: They cry'd and wept, but the Father not knowing what was the Matter, he was frighten'd with the Sight of them. Then they grew Speechless, were seized with a *Vertigo*, and fell down upon the Ground, horrid Convulsions succeeded with a total Loss of Sense, they all vomited, the Girl purged violently upwards and downwards; but sometimes at Intervals they eat and drank. The Father weeping, and surprized with the miserable and sudden Alteration in all his Children, had a various Thought in his Mind; according to the Opinion of the Vulgar, he thought these Symptoms were occasioned by *Incantment* or *some ill Practices*; at lucid Intervals he asked if they had eat any thing? but they did not yet acknowledge the Matter; at last searching in their Pockets he found some *pieces of a Root*; the Matter being discovered, those that could speak confessed that they *had eat all of that Root*; upon which he had a Suspicion that it was Poison, and presently a Messenger with the Root was sent to me. By Chance I knew the Root by the Sight of it; but being full of some other Business at that Time, I sent an *Apothecary* furnished with Advice and convenient Medicines, who found the Children almost all killed with the Poison; sometimes

all of them, sometimes one, sometimes another were seized with *Epileptick Fits*, with violent *Cramps* and froathing at the Mouth. By my Orders he gave at several Draughts a great deal of Oil with warm Water plentifully. The Stomach being thus drained, the Medicine, which I liked best, was *Tinctura Bezoardica*, trusting to which I thought other Means would be Superfluous, only I allowed a little Wine in their languishing Fits. The Dose of the Tincture to the Eldest was a Spoonful and a half, and to the Younger a less Quantity, according to their Age, every sixth or eighth Hour in a Draught of Beer; in the mean Time they were nourished with Broths and a milky Diet. After Twenty-four Hours, two of them were restored to their former Health, yet much weakened; the other two were longer before they recovered, nor was the Venom of the Poison carry'd off before the fifth or sixth Day. I took Care that *Clysters* were given often, and perhaps I gave some other Remedies which I have now forgot; they all escaped, though not without a great deal of Difficulty, and are now, whilst I write this, alive.

*A Hog killed
with eating the
same Roots.*

Art. 1587. The Master of the same House, a Man Worthy of Belief, told me, that two Years after he had a *Hog*, who breaking out of his Fence, wandered about the Fields, and happened into the same Meadow, where, according to the Custom of these Creatures, welting up these Roots he very probably tasted and eat them, for after a few Hours he was very Sick; a *Farrier* was sent for out of the Neighbourhood, who did his Endeavour, but all to no Purpose; for the Animal died Convulsive, froathy Spittle running out of his Mouth.

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Art. 1588. The bulbous Root of *Corona Imperialis* taken inwardly, hath almost the same Effects as *Cicuta*, as *Johannes Rhodius apud Wepherum*, Witnesseth, and therefore requires the same Method of Cure. *Esula*, and almost all the *Tithymali* are sharp and malignant, and taken inwardly purge violently, excoriate the Stomach and Intestines, have a very burning Quality, and almost equal the pernicious Virtues of *Cicuta*. The same is to be said of *Euphorbium* and *Hellebor*, if they are given in too great a Quantity, and also of some other emetick and purging Medicines, too frequently given in common Practice.

Corona Imperialis, Esula Euphorbium, Helleborus.

Art. 1589. That *Aconitum* or *Napellus* taken in their entire Substance is the greatest Poison, and dangerous in killing Men and Beast, so that it can scarce be relieved by the most approved *Antidotes*, except Assistance is presently given, is allowed by the Opinion of almost all Physicians. *Napellus* that grows on the Tops of the *Alps* hath very deleterious Qualities, so that it may justly be reckoned the Chief amongst the vegetable Poisons, but being brought down into Gardens in moister Places, it in a great Measure looses its Malignity.

Aconitum, or Napellus.

Art. 1590. The Symptoms upon taking *Napellus* are the following, Swelling of the Lips, the Tongue, and the whole Face; starting forth of the Eyes, heaviness of the Breast, Compression of the Heart, trembling of the Parts, Vertigoes, Synopes, Horrors, Madness, and a Lethargy; all which happen, and if the Intoxicated Persons escape, they are yet seized with a hectick Fever.

Its effects taken inwardly.

Art. 1591. Of the Remedies against this dangerous Poison (the Poison being first thrown up by vomiting, and the rest rightly observed,

The Cure;

as in the Cure of Poisons in General) (1578) *rad. contrayeru.* from a Scruple to a Drachm, given with *Theriaca* or *Mithridate* is commended. Some cry up *Succus Raphani* taken inwardly, as a most certain Remedy; some esteem very much *Lap. bezoard. oriental.* approved by *Matthiolus's Experience in two Cases*, Lib. iv. Cap. 73. in *Diascorid.*

The Coccula of the Shops.

Art. 1592. The *Cocculæ* of the Shops, or *Baccæ cocci Indici*, are deservedly reckoned amongst Poisons: For amongst Beast (as appears by *Wepher's Experiments*) the Symptoms both of the manner of its Invasion, as well as Severity, are not unlike those which *Cicuta Aquatica* produces in Men; it is certain that they have a very destructive irritating Quality like *white Hellebor.* Wherefore a like Method of Cure for this Poison, is to be used as is directed in the Section above of *Cicuta* or *Hemlock* (1583).

Taxus.

Art. 1593. The Tree *Taxus* is deadly to Men and Cattle, both the Leaves, Juice and Berries. Those infected with this Venom feel a Coldness in all their Body, they are in danger of being suffocated, and are affected with a Bloody Flux, and most commonly die a sudden Death. Necessary Evacuation being made by vomiting, strong Wine is to be drunk, in which you have infused *fol. absynth. flor. rorismarini, rad. Zedoar. serpent. virg. sem. cardamom. with other Aromatics.* For the Fever and purging, *terra sigillata, bolus Armenus, lap. bezoar. coral. rub. rad. tormentill. &c.* are good.

Opium.

Art. 1594. The manifold Virtues of *Opium* cannot be sufficiently commended, because it procures us pleasant Rest, and gives Ease in Pains, and quiets all the Disorders in our Bodies; yet given in too great a Dose every

every Body knows it is Poison, infomuch that it is very true, though one Face of it is *Angelical*, yet the other is *Diabolical*; wherefore the greatest Prudence and Caution is to be used in giving of Opiates; their promiscuous and profuse Use are to be avoided more than a *Dog or a Snake*. For *Narcoticks*, which stupify the Senses, are not to be rashly used, nor at all except in most violent Pains, where the Strength sinks under the Violence of it, that the Pains ceasing the Patient may recover their Strength. He is a flattering Physician, and only pleases the Fancy of the Vulgar, who upon every slight Occasion gives them too frequently, and with too liberal a Hand. But this by the by, I shall speak next of Opium as a Poison.

Art. 1595. The Effects of Opium taken in too great Quantities are, a burning Heat of the Stomach, and a Sense of Weight in the same, a sort of Cheerfulness in the beginning with a *Sardonick* Laughter, a Relaxation and Weakness of all the Parts, a Depravation of the Mind, a Loss of Memory, a Dulness of the Eyes, by the Relaxations of the Coats several Colours appearing before the Eyes, Blindness itself, Blabbering of the Tongue, Stupidness, a slow Pulse, a red Flushing of the Face, a falling of the lower Jaw, a swelling of the Lips, a difficulty of Breathing, Fury and Madness, Salacity, a violent itching of the Skin, Nausea Vertigo, Comatous Disorders, Appoplexies, Vomiting, Hickups, a disordered Pulse, Convulsions, cold Sweats, Syncopes, and fainting Fits, Coldness of Breath, and Death. All these Symptoms scarce happen in all Persons, but some of them in some, others in others,

according to the Differences of Constitutions, and the Quantity of the Medicine, &c.

The Cure.

Art. 1596. The Cure chiefly consists in this, that (which is to be done in all Poisons) *Vomiting* be provoked, but if the Poison is got into the Intestins, sharp *Clysters* are to be given, and at last a dose of *Crem. Tart.* And then *Antidotes against Opium* are to be given, amongst which, lixivate Salts are the most eminent, as also *white Soap* or *Tartarous* if it can be got. A draught of *old Wine* is commended, or *Spirit of Wine* with the *white of an Egg*, to clear away the *vitious rosin*, which is the most pernicious Part, sticking to the Stomach. At last acid Medicines are to be made use of: The Person is to be waked by all possible means, and to make use of some Exercise; exposing him naked to the cold Air, nay, in a desperate Case, plunging into cold Water is commended.

Hyoscyamus.
or Henbane.

Art. 1597. *Hyoscyamus niger vulgaris* is a sleepy and poisonous Plant, easily distinguishing itself by its foetid Smell. The following Symptoms are occasioned by eating of the *Root, Leaves* or *Seeds*, dryness of the *Fauces* and *Tongue*, Stupor of the Limbs, Languishing of the Spirits, Itching all over the Body, depravation of the Mind, crying out, delirium Vertigo, depravation or loss of Sight, or difficulty of Breathing, Suffocation. As to the Cure, see *Opium* in the foregoing Article.

Solanum for
Nightshade.

Art. 1598. *Solanum Lethale*, or *Bella Donna*, is a malignant stupifying Plant, the Berries are sometimes incautiously eat by Boys, which they call *cerasa sylvestria* or wild Cherries: The Symptoms upon Eating of these are, a violent Thirst, Hoarseness, Heartburn, a heavy Stupidness, Blindness, Depravation of the Mind, delirium

delirium a tension of the Hypochondria, Convulsions, Apoplectick affections and Death.

Art. 1599. *Mandragora* is a kin to this *Mandragora*
Narcotick, as also *Coriandrum*, as some affirm; and *Corian-*
But of this *Botanist's* and *Physicians* by no *drum.*
means agree.

Art. 1600 *Nux Vomica* is *Narcotick* and *Vi-* *Nux Vomica.*
rulent; they use it to kill Cats and Dogs.
These Animals having Eat of it, dye Con-
vulsive within a few Hours. Nor is it to be
doubted but it would have the same Effects up-
on a Man. It is certainly no less pernicious to
Birds: This appears by frequent experience a-
mongst us, when they kill Crows with the
Powder of it sprinkled upon Flesh, as also Ra-
vens and other Birds of Prey. See *Opium* as
to the Cure of it (1596).

Art. 1601. These *Narcotick* Plants last *Narcotick*
mentioned, are almost of the same Nature with *Plants.*
Opium; as to the Species of their Malignity
and their manner of Working; and therefore
there is no occasion to dwell upon them longer,
but for brevity's Sake the Reader is to be refer-
red to the Section of *Opium*. (Art. 1595).

Art. 1602. *Fungus's* are the lowest and the *Fungus's. or*
most ignoble kind of Vegetables, of which, *Mushrooms.*
if some of them are strongly Venemous, and
are not made use of in Food, yet others are
Eat by the more delicate sort of People; all
of them may easily do harm, and *Seneca* not
without Reason called them, a voluptuous
sort of Poison, and *Pliny* says they are a
doubtful sort of Diet. *Athanasius Kircherus*
in his Book of the Plague says thus; a *Fungus*,
of what kind soever it is, is always Malig-
nant, and full of destructive Qualities, which
if they are not presently perceived, yet be-
ing frequently Eat, I know not what Secret

mischief it may do in success of Time. Away therefore with these dangerous amusements of the Palate! What great Pleasure is there in so doubtful a Food? Is Life so troublesome, that we should change it for so vile a Morfel, and of our own accords always seek Death who stands at Hand? so we shorten the remaining part of our Life, nor are we covetous of it, but Prodigal.

The Effects of Fungus's.

Art. 1603. *Fungus's* (especially of a Venemous kind) being Eat, occasion the sense of Suffocation and Strangling in the Fauces, they swell the Stomach, occasion Hickups, produce the *Cholera Morbus*, sometimes an Epilepsy, a Syncope, a cold Sweat, a deep Sleep, &c. nay, Death itself, as we may see in several Histories in Authors worthy of Credit.

A History.

I my self have once fallen into a *sudden Diarrhæa of an ill kind*, by the Imprudent Eating of *Fungus's*, with a violent *Tenesmus* and a perpetual desire of making Water, which may be called *Tenesmus of the Urinary bladder*. I thought the *Diarrhæa* was rather to be left to Nature at that time not knowing the Cause of it, (for there was no Nausea nor heaviness of the Stomach) till the third Day the mischief continuing and increasing, I began to think of the Eating of *Fungus's*; wherefore I chewed a Dose of *Rhubararb*, yet received no relief by it. The fourth Day the Distemper growing worse with a considerable loss of Strength, and in some Measure a sort of *Vertigo*, and a painful Excoriation of the Anus; in the Evening I took an *Emetick of an Infusion of rad. Ipecacuan.* which gave me three or four Vomits or Motions, and afterwards going to Bed, I took a Dose of *Confectio. Fracastorij*, by which I was happily freed from my Disorder.

Art.

Ch. 16. Of Mineral Poisons.

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Art. 1604. As to the Cure, the *Fungus's* *The Cure.* (if possible) are presently to be thrown up by Vomiting, and the rest already mentioned of the Cure of Poisons in general are to be well observed. *Lixivial Salts* wonderfully relieve the Persons, especially *Lixivium ex cineribus sarmentorum vitis*. Against the damages done by *Fungus's*, nothing is found more effectual than *Theriaca Androm. cum oxymelite simpl. vel scillitic. gallinarum finus* boiled in white Mead restrains the Poisons of *Fungus's* and boles from *Pliny, Lister de Humoribus*, p. 392.

Of Mineral Poisons.

Art. 1605. Having Spoke of Poisons from *Mineral Poi-* Plants in the foregoing Sections, in the next *sons.* Place we shall run through the most remarkable Poisons in the Class of Minerals, whether *Natural or Artificial*; and first of *Arsenick*.

Art. 1606. That *Arsenick* hath the first *Arsenick.* place amongst Poisons is known to Barbers and the meanest sort; it is of two kinds, Native and Fictitious; the Native is again two fold, to wit, *Auripigmentum*, or *Yellow and Citron Coloured*, & *Sandaracha*, which is red; the Fictitious is also double, made of these by Sublimation. The one of *Auripigmentum*, and is called *white Chrystaline Arsenick*; the other of *Sandarack*, which is simply called *Arsenick*. Either sort of *Arsenick* taken into the Body, occasions almost the same sort of violent Symptoms, yet *Sandarack* is milder than *Auripigmentum*, & *Auripigmentum* than *white Chrystaline Arsenick*, which is the most pernicious of all. *The Effects*

Art. 1607. *Arsenick* taken inwardly, first dis- *inwardly.* covers it's Virulency, by Purging, Vellicating, Irritating, Burning, which produces a most violent

olent Heat and Pain of the Stomach, vehement tortures of the Intestins, Vomiting, unextinguishable Thirst, a dryness and roughness of the Tongue, Fauces and Gullet, and Hiccups; violent anxieties follow, Palpitation of the Heart, fainting Fits, coldness of the extreme Parts; sometimes Vomiting and Black-Stools happen, Fœtid and Cadaverous; a Gangrene and Mortification of the Stomach and Guts, and at last violent Death.

The Cure.

Art. 1608. As to the Cure, Universal evacuations being made upwards, as we have already said of the Cure of all Poisons in General (1578.) diluting, Oily mucilaginous Medicines, &c. are very convenient here. Moreover it appears by *Wepher's* Observation that *bezoard Min.* mixed with Butter, takes off the acrimony of this Poison.

Unction.

Art. 1609. The Anointing with it outwardly is also very Dangerous and Pernicious, for there are Histories in Physical writers of some, who anointed themselves with Ointment, in which *Arsenick* was mixed, who dyed, others losing their Senses, others growing Lame, &c.

Argent. viv.

Art. 1610. *Quick-silver* can scarce be reckoned amongst the Number of Poisons; for it is well known, that in some Cases some Ounces of it may be drank without Damage, but it's external use is of much more pernicious Consequence, as may be seen in those, who in the Venereal Distemper or the like, make use of *Mercurial Ointments*. It has been suddenly fatal to a great many; occasions a trembling, Stupidity, a Palsey, perpetual Lameness, &c. In others it produces an ill habit of Body, scarce ever recoverable. I knew one, who being ill of the Scab, wore a *Mercurial*

A History.

Girdle

Girdle about his Loins for Cure; all the parts below the Girdle grew stupid and paralitick; several methods were made use of to restore him, to no purpose. At last he was sent to the *Bath*, but returned very little better, all other means proving in vain, at last by a Salivation raised by Mercury and a decoction of the Woods, I quite freed him of the Distemper.

Art. 1611. Though *Quick-silver* is not *Merc. Præcip. Sublimat.* violent, yet some preparations of it are most Venemous, as *Mercur. præcipit* of various kinds; but *Merc. sublimat. corrosivus* taken inwardly, produces the worst Symptoms of all of them; it consumes all upon the touch of it like burning Fire; so that if it be taken, the Tongue and Fauces are presently exasperated; tormenting Pains of the Stomach succeed with a swelling of the Abdomen, most violent Vomiting with the greatest Straining; a Mucous frothy Matter is discharged, and sometimes Bloody, and what comes by Stool is much of the same kind, which are most frequently with sharp Pains; there is burning, insatiable Thirst, a great Swelling and Inflammation of the Tongue and Fauces, succeeded with Faintings, cold Sweats, Tremblings, Convulsions, and in a short time the Stomach and Intestines being Gangrened, the Person dyes a miserable Death.

Art. 1612. Alas! There is scarce a Remedy equal to so great a Mischief. *The Cure.* The Basis of the Cure chiefly consists in the greatest Speed; what is to be done must be without delay; we are to endeavour as much as possible that the Stomach may be discharged of the Poison by provoking Vomiting. He is not a Man of courage, whose Courage does not grow in difficult Matters. The Materials at Hand are presently

sently to be made use of. What is more common than Oil, Butter and warm Water, which poor Cottages seldom want? and yet these are the best things to defend the Parts internally against the sharp points of the Venom; these, if any thing, quickly promote the expulsion of the Enemy, they soften, and lastly make way for the greater *Antidotes*, render the use of them safer, that the Venemous Tincture may be corrected. Without the Body we have seen all the corrosive force taken away in solutions of these Poisons by *ol. Tart. per deliquium*, from whence we may hope that *ol. Tart. per deliquium* or *sal. Tartar.* or *sal. Absinth.* and the like fixed Alkalious and Lixivate Salts, may do something to tame the virulency of this Poison, and indeed they give assistance above all other *Antidotes*, which are hitherto known; for what they write of the Chrystal and the like, I scarce give Credit to.

Art. 1613. Sublimate Corrosive, or any other Poison, taken into the Stomach, is presently to be thrown out with some Emetick (says D. Shaw) and therefore I advise *ærug. æris ad gr. i. vel ij.* to be given, because it works quickest and without Delay; but this would be to swallow one Poison to drive out another, which yet to some may not seem improper; for a Nail is drove out by a Nail, and Fire is expelled by Fire; but I had rather make use of safer Remedies. Of *Ærugo* in the next Article.

*Æs viride and
ill preparations
of Antimony.*

Art. 1614. *Æs viride*, or Verdigrise taken inwardly is a most dangerous Poison, and some bad Preparations of Antimony are equally Virulent. These are almost of the same Nature with *Arsenick*, though in a little lower Degree, and usually occasion the same Symptoms, and therefore

therefore require the same Method of Cure; and for that Reason we need not speak of these particularly.

Art. 1615. Acid Spirits, as *aq. fortis*, *Sp. Acid Spirits aq. nitri*, *Spir. & ol. vitriol.* and the like are commonly called Poisons; but what they do they seem to act rather by *Corrosion* than by a venomous Quality. By Imprudence or Mistake, they are sometimes taken into the Stomach, which presently like a Fire, gnaw with tormenting Pains the Coats of the Fauces, Tongue, Stomach and Guts, and threaten present Suffocation, and throw a Man in the greatest Hazard of his Life.

Art. 1616. Convenient Help is to be used *The Cure.* quickly and seasonably, Lenients and Viscids give Relief; also fat, oily, mucilaginous Things do good, especially *Muc. sem. cydonior. gum. Tragacanth. &c.* are very Helpful. Corroding Poisons being taken (says *Montanus*) there is not a better Medicine than *Cowes Milk*, if it be drunk in a great Quantity to satisfy Thirst, because Thirst always follows the taking of such Poison; *fix'd Salts* also lessen the Corrosion here, as also the *Testaceous Powders*, &c.

Art. 1617. There are also some *Recrements* *Litharge Ceruss & Minium.* of Metals, as of Lead, and others made from it, which are reckoned amongst Poisons; as *Litharge of both Sorts, Ceruss and Minium*: These in some Measure imitate the Virtues of *Arsenick*, but are not so Destructive. Those that have taken these Poisons are to be cured after the same Manner, as those that have drunk *Arsenick* itself (1608).

Of Animal Poisons.

Animal Poisons.

Art. 1618. It remains now that we treat of Poisons, that are communicated to Mankind from Animals; and these are Hurtful to our Bodies, by *biting*, or by *striking*, or by *eating of them*.

Serpents and Snakes.

Art. 1619. *Serpents* are in the first Place of the Number of venomous Animals. In all the biting of Serpents and Snakes, or Vipers, of what Kind soever, the Poison is infused into the Wound in the Time of biting, by which all the following deadly Symptoms are occasioned. Authors assign the Poison of a Viper the middle Place betwixt those that kill presently, and those that destroy by slower Degrees. And therefore by the Example of the rest, let a Viper be of that Kind.

A Viper.

Art. 1620. A Viper is a *Viviparous* Animal, or born alive; the rest of Serpents are *Oviparous*, or produced out of Eggs. Those that are bit sometimes die in the Space of seven Hours, sometimes not before the third Day. Vipers are very Angry, and more deadly in the Summer Time, and are also more Hurtful in hot Countries than in cold Ones, which is true in respect of all kinds of Serpents and Snakes. The Anatomical Knife hath discovered a certain yellowish Liquor separated from the Viper's Blood, by two conglomerated Glands, placed in the fore part of the Sinciput, made up of a great many more small Ones, which are covered with a common Membrane, of which every one hath an excretory Vessel, which Vessels uniting form a Duct running down to the Roots of the perforated *Dentes Incisores*, and there deposite this Liquor into a small Bladder, scarce exceeding a drop in quantity

tity; it appears by the *Microscopical Observation* of the famous D. Mead, that the Liquor is full of very small saline Particles, like Spears.

Art. 1621. The Symptoms that follow the *The Symptoms*
Bite of a *Viper* are, an acute and pricking *after their Bite*
Pain in the Wounded Place, and a Tumour,
first red and then livid, gradually spreading
broader in the neighbouring Parts. The Skin
grows hot with Bladders breaking out, in pro-
gress of time a considerable Languishing en-
sues, a quick Pulse, Weak, and sometimes In-
termitting, Palpitation of the Heart, Stupe-
faction of the Senses, anxiety about the Heart,
a great Sickness at the Stomach with Cholerick
Vomiting, dullness of the Eyes, sometimes
Pains about the Navel, or about the region of
the Liver, a difficulty of breathing, Hickups,
Tremblings, Convulsions, cold Sweats, cold-
ness of the extreme Parts, and Death itself
concluding the Tragedy; except the Mischief
is relieved by Remedies, or the peculiar vigour
of the wounded Person, and the innate Strength
conquer the Poison. If the Person Bit reco-
vers, a Tumour with Inflammation continues,
sometimes a *Sanies* flows out of the Wound,
and some Pustles like an *Herpes exedens* break
out about the Wound, all the Skin grows yel-
low as in the Jaundice.

Art. 1622. The reason of Cure of Poisons *The General*
received from without into the Body, chiefly *and particular*
depends upon three Indications: *First*, that *Cure.*
the Venom should be forthwith extracted:
Secondly, that it should be hindered from pro-
ceeding to the inward Parts: *Thirdly*, that if
any Poison hath already penetrated into the in-
ward parts as the Veins and Arteries, it may
be driven out by Alexipharmicks; in like man-
ner as when Poisons are taken in at the Mouth.
That

That which *Celsus* hath of the biting of Serpents, comprehends the Practice of the Antients. In the first Place (*says he.*) the Member is to be bound above the Wound, but yet not too violently lest it Numbs; then the Poison is to be drawn out by applying a *cupping Glass*, having first made deep Scarrification, or to be drawn out by Suction by another Man who hath not an Ulcer in his Mouth; for the Poison of Serpents does no harm in the Taste, but in the Wound, (*but I would have found Persons have a Care of this Experiment*) nor will it be amiss to make an Incision about the Wound with a Knife. "The Wound afterwards is to be washed with *Spirit of Wine*, " *in which Theriaca or Methridatium hath been dissolved.*" It is good also to apply to the Wound a *Cock-Chicken* split through the Middle alive. It is of Service also to apply to the Wound some of the Flesh of a Kid or a Lamb warm. It is necessary also for the Person that is bit, to drink a little Wine with Pepper or any thing else; which is capable of exciting Heat, and hinders the Humour to clot within; for the greatest part of Poison kills by Cold. All Diureticks also are useful, because they thin the Humour. As to the Practice of the Moderns, it is to be observed, what *Boyle* Witnesses, *viz.* that if presently upon the Bite, a *hot Iron* is held at a little Distance, it so much dulls the Venom, that it preserves the Person safe and well, nor will he suffer any harm except Pain in the Part which presently vanishes; but it seems much better and safer, what others teach, to burn the Part deep with an *actual Cautey*. It appears by a great many Experiments that *Vipers Fat* rubbed upon the Wound (if it be done presently) is above

bove all a present Remedy without any internal means; but because this Bat is not always in readiness, and the Poison may presently by it's Passage infect the Mass of Blood, other proper Topicks which are at Hand being applied, internal Remedies are to be given as soon as possible, amongst which *Sal. Viperar* is excellent above all things, which given to the Person in a sufficient Quantity lying in Bed, and sometimes repeated to promote a gentle Sweat, performs the Cure without any other help. Those things which are good against Poison in General are of advantage here, as *Cordials*, *Bezoardicks*, *Theriacalia*, *Alexiteria*, &c. There is no sufficient Preventative known hitherto, and it is contrary to Reason there should be such.

Art. 1623. An Adder is of all Serpents *An Adder.* the most Vehement; it makes so small a Wound, that it almost escapes the sharpest Eye, scarce equal to the prick of a Needle, yet through that it infuses a Poison of much force and so pernicious, that it runs through the whole Body in a few Hours, and presently kills, but does not occasion much Pain; but a heaviness of the Head happens, a mist over the Eyes, a dulness of Sense, a Stupidness, Slothfulness, Sleepiness, Paleness of the Face, coldness of the Body, frequent Gaping, Cramps, and at last, without speedy help, in three Hours time, Death. Being bit with an Adder, they are Cured the same way as by a Viper, or when hurt by other Serpents.

Art. 1624. Though there are more species *Spiders.* of Spiders than one, some being more Venemous than others, yet they all hurt after one, and the same manner, *viz.* with a Stroke they infuse the Poison into the Body through a Wound,

or falling or being put into Meat or Drink they do Mischief, or lastly, being burnt they do hurt with their Fumes. There happens in the part bit a Stupor with a sense of Cold, and a Horror, a Swelling of the Belly, flatulencies in the Intestins, paleness of the Face, involuntary Tears, a trembling of the extreme Parts, and spasmodick Disorders, a cold Sweat, a perpetual and vain desire of making Water, an erection of the private Member.

The Cure.

Art. 1625. Upon the Stroke of a Spider, the same Method of Cure is to be observed as in the bites of other venomous Creatures; particularly the Virtue of the *Leaves of a Fig-Tree* is truly to be admired in the Curing of this Poison. If those that are hurt, drop the Milk flowing from the Leaves twice or thrice into the Wound; it altogether extinguishes the Venom, and eases the Pain, and cuts off the occasion of all the Symptoms that might ensue. *When one is swallowed, an Emetick* is to be given as in other Poisons taken inwardly, nor are usual Alexipharmicks to be omitted, especially *Resina Abietis sicca* is said to do much; *Garlick often eat and Wine mull'd with Aromatics, &c.* are commended also.

A Scorpion.

Art. 1626. Upon the Sting of a Scorpion a most sharp Pain is not only felt in the part Affected, but in the whole Body; the wounded Place is inflamed and tumifies, and Pustles break out about it; there is a Trembling, Paleness, Cold, Hickups, Vomiting, &c.

A Scorpion.

Art. 1627. For the Sting of a Scorpion, the Scorpion itself is the best Medicine (says *Celsus*); some use it inwardly powdered with Wine, others put it upon the Wound beat after the same manner; others put it upon hot Coals and fumigate the Wound, and put the burnt Coal

Coal of it upon the Wound; others mix a
Garlick with Rue and beat together with Oil.

“ But before other Externals, as the fat of

“ Vipers Cures the Bite of a Viper, so Oil of

“ *Scorpions*, Cures the Bite of a Scorpion.

“ The Internals are the same as in the Bites of

“ other venomous Animals. ”

Art. 1628. A Toad or *Rubeta* is an Ani- *A Toad.*

mal full of Venom, so that it is not undeservedly called *burfa terrestris toxici*, or a purse of terrestrial Poison and contagious Virulency. It is the most hated by Men, and again hath the greatest hatred against them. Though Toads want Teeth, yet they squeeze together so closely with their Gums, which are hard and dry, the Part they fasten on, that they drive their Venom into the Pores of the Part compressed, and from thence into the whole Body. The Venom of *Toads* seems not to consist in any thing else, but in their fury or their Excrements, especially a sharp caustick Urine impregnated with a volatile Salt, which acrimony it seems to acquire from their Nourishment, to wit, those minute *Flyes* found in their Stomach and Colon; for dead Toads are said to be void of Venom. They cast out their Venom by Urine, Spittle and Vomiting upon Herbs, but especially the Strawberry, which they are said very much to covet. The Venom of Toads is not only pernicious taken inwardly, but also *Sprinkled upon the Skin*, unless the Place is presently washed with Urine or salt Water.

Art. 1629. The Poison of Toads makes *The Effects and Cure.*
 the Person grow Yellow, their whole Body Swells, and they blabber with black Lips and Tongue, they are taken with an Asthmatick, difficulty of Breathing, Vomiting, cold Sweat,
 S 2 Vertigo,

Vertigo, Convulsions, Syncope, and at last Death. Therefore it behoves the Physician as soon as possible to promote *Vomiting*, especially if the Poison is taken in at the Mouth to give a *Clyster*, and to break the force of the Venom by all *hot alexiteries* and *atenuants*, as *Theriaca* and *Methridatium* dissolved in generous Wine; but at last to carry it off and digest it with *hot Baths* with much and strong Exercise.

Cantharides.

Art. 1630. *Cantharides* applyed outwardly to the Body sometimes hurt the Bladder, occasion a Strangury, may, produce bloody Urine. Taken inwardly they corrode almost all the parts of the Body from the Mouth to the Anus, inflame and Ulcerate, which occasions a burning Fever; the Taste of the resin of Cedar or Pine is perceived in the Mouth; but they are chiefly troublesome to the Parts serving to Urine, so that they occasion in them an Inflammatory heat, an Excoriation, a continual erection of the Penis, a Bloody and painful Strangury, or altogether an Ischury, which are followed at last with a Gangrene of the urinary Vessels, and Death itself.

The Cure.

Art. 1631. In respect to the Cure, First, we are to endeavour that the *Cantharides* may be thrown out of the Body as soon as possible, with a *Vomit* of warm Water or Fat broth, *Clysters* are also to be given of diluting and oily Medicines; also to dull the acrimony, let the Patient often drink Milk, Emulsions, oily and Mucilaginous things; terra Lemnia is also commended, and above all other things (Witness D. Greenvell) Camphor.

Mechanick Poisons.

Art. 1632. The Powder of a Diamond, Chrystal, Glass, the filing of several Metals and the like may be called *Mechanick Poisons*, which

which taken into the Body, like so many Knives, wound and cut the Guts, and occasion sudden or slower Death, and are past the power of Art.

Art. 1633. There is yet another Family of *Distilled Poisons*, to wit *vinous Spirits and Distilled intoxicating Liquors*, for the too frequent and plentiful devouring of these (as the ill custom obtains) hath killed so many thousands of Men as there are Starrs in the Skye; nay, ten times ten Hundreds of Thousands have dyed by these, more than all the rest of Poisons whatever, which is not in the least to be doubted of; wherefore I usually call this pernicious Mischief by way of Excellence, *the Harm*, whether in Jest or Earnest, I need not say. It not only occasions violent Distempers in a great many, but also sometimes sudden Death in some, for which Reason, if it does not deserve the name of *Poison*, what else it should be called, I can neither learn nor conjecture, (See Art. 1572. 1573.) Spirit of Wine taken inwardly is detrimental almost to all Animals; nay, given to Vegetables by way of Nourishment, not the Vine excepted, kills them.

Art. 1634. An ungrateful Burthen lyes upon generous Physicians. Those who guzzle burning Spirits Night and Day, according to their detestable *Custom*, perpetually tipping *liquid Fire*, when they have extinguished all Concoctions, enervated all the Solids, and corrupted the Liquids; and the Fabrick along-while staggering is now ready to fall, then they seek our help. What is to be done? The Office of a *Scavenger* is to be performed; and perhaps when the drain is made, and by chance the matter retrieved, they presently return to the same Practice again, as a Dog to the Vo-

A mischief
scarce Cur-
able.

In Praise of Temperance. Ch. 16.

mit, or a Sow to the Mire, and prodigal of their Lives, they shorten the remaining part of their Days. What must *Physicians*, or what can *Divines* do? Medicines can be of no Service, and they will not hearken to Council. All things will be in vain, they rush into the embraces of the wicked Poison, they become Stupid, and Blind, Deaffer to Reason and Council than *Marpassus's Rocks*; they thirst for ever, and drink as if bit by *the Dipsas*, and the more they drink, the more they covet of that *deadly Distilled Water*, with which, in as much haste as they can, they close the Scene, even at the point of Death calling for the Bottle. Most miserable! and deplorable!

An Encomium
of Temperance

Art. 1635. O happy Temperance! never too much to be praised! of the first, which thou mad'st the golden Age, *the Ornament and Safeguard*! thy own persuasive and value! sometime to be seen in the joyful times of *Saturn*! worshiped and adored by all pure and pious Souls in all Ages. Thou art, if any thing in the Earth, *the true Composer of Archæus*, and the preserver of a sound Mind, in a sound Body. Thou lead'st thy adorers right on the way to a long and old Age, with a pleasant and Youthful, graceful and lovely Countenance. To conclude, thou art adorned with the Praises of thy own Enemies, and art counted lovely by them, with whom, when thou art cast off, there remains the Curse of *Satyricus*, let them *See this Virtue and waste away, since they forsook it.*

The

The Judgment of one Dead by Poison.

Art. 1636. The reason of Poisons (especially the Principal) their manner of Working, and the Method of Cure being thus shewn according to our Design; it will be worth our while briefly to shew, *how a Physician may give his Judgment*, if he should at any time be called to look upon the Carcase of a dead Body, when upon sudden Death and other Circumstances, there is a Suspicion of Poison given secretly. But this is to be learned for the most part from what hath been said above, if he takes notice of every sort of Poison. The most eminent Testimonies of a Man being killed by corrosive Poison Metalline or Vegetable, are the following. *An external Tumour of the Superficies, and black Spots, brown or livid, a blackish swelling of the Tongue, black Nails, or Yellow, easily falling off, a voluntary falling off of the Hair, or upon the touch of the Hand.* In a Body opened, a *Lividness of the Bowels, and a citron Colour or Blackishness, a Gangrene and Mortification of the Stomach and Guts*; these are manifest tokens of Poison, if the foregoing Signs appear, viz. *perpetual Vomiting, Gripes, bloody Stools, burning heat of Urine, Gapings, Convulsions, Sincope, cold Sweats, palpitations of the Heart, loss of Speech, and other such dreadful Symptoms* enumerated up and down above. Narcoticks and Opiates (for as much as I know) leave no external Mark behind them, besides a *horrid gasty look of the Eyes*; the Signs going before are reckoned up in *Art. 1595*. But in giving Judgment by the abovementioned Signs, the Physician is to make use of the greatest

*The Judgment
of one Dead by
Poison.*

Prudence and caution in Speaking ; for all these Signs which may be occasioned by erosion of the Bowels by Poison, may happen by a sharp Humour bred within a Man's Body. Therefore it will be adviseable, when no certain Argument convinces him, rather to Pardon the Guilty of an accused Crime, than to Condemn the Innocent to Death, which is consonant both to divine and human Laws ; yet sometimes there are Cases, so much out of doubt, that Judgment must be given in another manner.



The



The CONCLUSION.

AND now we are at last come to a Period. It is necessary therefore, that the Candid Reader should be seriously admonished, that these Comments were first writ negligently, confusedly, and indigested, and only for memory's Sake for private use. And I doubt not, but that almost all who have been for some time versed in the Practice of Physick, may be better furnished with Remarks of their own Collections; but in as much as the obscure Face and appearance of things is greater than the illuminated One, and all Men do not think alike; it does not seem unreasonable to me that others may reap some benefit of these my Labours, as I willingly acknowledge that I my self have received a great deal of Satisfaction out of other Mens Lucubrations.

But one thing I would only advise that none should put too much confidence in these short Collections, but every where rather consult the Authors themselves: For in transcribing their Opinions, it is very likely I may have often erred, or at least delivered their Sense obscurely or Imperfectly. *Waters are drank sweetest at the Fountains Head.*

The

The great and good God, from whom as an Eternal unexhausted Fountain, all good and happy things continually descend, from whose Favour the happy success of the Physical Art, above all other things constantly depends, vouchsafe to favour, these, which I have faithfully and sincerely Collected out of other Mens Works, and what I have writ of my own proper Experience and Observation, according to his goodness, that they may contribute to the Publick good, always to be preferred before private Interest.

Δόξα τῷ ἐν ὑψίστοις Θεῷ.



ADVER-



ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR brevity's Sake, lest the Book should swell too much, I thought fit to omit here the forms of Medicines out of the *London, Bates's and Fuller's Dispensatories*, as being known to every Body; only making a bare Citation of them and their Authors: But some of the rest, especially these least known, which occur in this Work, and are not described, I thought necessary to Subjoyn in this Place.

Therefore let the Reader take notice, that by the Capital Letter B. we mean *Bates's Dispensatory*, and that by the rest of the Letters as below the Names of Authors are signified, *viz.*

B. Bates Dispenf.
 Bar. Barbette
 Bo. Boerhaave
 D. Diemerbroeck
 E. Ettmuller
 F. Fuller
 G. Greenfield
 H. Harris
 L. Lifter
 M. Morton

Mu. Musgrave
 P. Pitcairn
 Pu. Purcell
 P. L. Pharm. Lond.
 R. Radcliff
 S. Sydenham
 Syl. Sylvius
 T. Turner
 W. Willis

Acetum

f. ad Balneum. Balsamum
Rhamelij.

A.

Rx. Sapon. venet. ʒij. cam-
phor a ʒij. ad ʒfs. sp. vin.

Acetum pestilentielle. B.

q. f. f. f. a. Balsam.

Æthiops mineralis. B.

Balsamum Saturninum. B.

Aluminatum. B.

Sulphur. anisat. B.

Antihæcticum Poterii. B.

Bezoarticum minerale. B.

Apozema diuret. G. Art.

Bolus ad casum. F.

735

Aq. Balsamica. F.

Benedicta. B.

C.

Cosmetica. P.

Art.

1147

Divina Fernelij. *ibid.*

Cataplasma anginosum. F.

Limac. scorbut. F.

De cymino. F.

Pectoral. F.

De halecibus. F.

Omnium flor. B.

Hydropicum. F.

Ophthalm. Sapphirin. B.

Ex nido hirundinis. Art.

Prophylactica Art. 192

207

Sclerotyrbica F.

De ovis. F.

Theriacalis. D. Art.

Pestilentielle. B.

192

De pomis. F.

Arcanum Cosmeticum. B.

De rapis. F.

Aurum fulminans. B.

Soleare. B.

Aurum Mosaic. B.

Stomachicum. F.

Suppedale. Mu. Art.

934

Ceratum de lapide calami-
nar. T.

B.

Rx. Butyr. recent. mense

Balneum psoricum. Bar.

Maio collect. infalit. cer.

Rx. Rad. lapath. acut. brion,

citrin. ana ʒiijss. ol. oli-

ana ʒvi. fol. fumar. M.

var. purissim. ʒiiv. lapid.

vj. flor. cham. M. iij. fur-

calaminar. select. subti-

fur. ʒbi. sulph. crud. ʒij

lissimè trit. & cribrat. ʒij.

nitr. ʒj. alum. ʒiss. sal.

& ʒx. Let the Wax and

commun. ʒij. aq. font. q.

Butter melt over a gentle

Fire

Fire, along with the Oil,
and when strained pre-
sently sprinkle in the
Powder gradually, conti-
nually stirring the Mix-
ture from the Bottom of
the Vessel, till it begins
to grow cold, and the Pow-
der can subside no longer.
Cerevisa ad Cancrum. F.

De Dauco. F.

Hydropica. F.

Hysterica. F.

IctERICA. F.

Melanagoga. *Art.*

443

Ad melancol. *ibid.*

Purgans hydropica. F.

Ad rachitidem. F.

Scorbutica. F.

Ad Scorbuticas. F.

Chalybs sine acid. B.

Chalybs tartarizatus. B.

Cinnabaris antimonii. B.

Collyrium Boyleanum.

Rx Aq. Rorissarin. ℥ij. aloes
subt. pulv. ʒss. vitriol.
alb. vitr. ant. croc. metal-
lor ana ʒvj. digest them
with a gentle Heat for a
Month, pour off the clear
Liquor.

Collyrium certum. R.

Rx Aq. plantag. Euphras.
rosar. ana ʒj. troch. alb.
Rhas. ʒij. lap. tut. ʒij.
vitr. Roman. gr. ij. M.
pro collyr.

D.

Decoct. amar. febrifug. M.
Art. 36

Decoct. catech. comp. F.

Coccineum. F.

IctERICUM. F.

Incrassans. F.

Ad mors. canis ra-
bidi. B.

Nephriticum. F.

Nigrum. *Art.* 48:

Phthysicum. F.

Decoct. pleuriticum.

Rx Hord. perlat. ʒj. uvar.
pass. maj. enucleat. ʒij.
ras. ebor. CC. ana ʒij.
rad. liquorit. ʒvj. fem.
anis. ʒss. coq. in aq. font.
℥iij. ad ℥ij. colat. add.
succ. firm. equi mascul.
per express. ʒij. M. dos.
ʒiv. every fourth hour.

Decoctum sistens. F.

Ad sitim. B.

Stypicum. F.

Vitriolosum. F.

Ulmi. B.

E.

Electuarium contra: abor-
tum. B.

Boylean. F.

Cepha-

Cephalicum. F.
 Chalybeatum. Pu. *Art.*
 405
 De colophonia. F.
 Epilepticum. B.
 Hydragogum. Syl.
Art. 825
 Hystericum. F.
 Martis. F.
 Peruvianum astring. F.
 Peruvianum epileptic.
 F.
 Stypticum. F.
 E zinzibere. F.
 Emplastrum cephalicum. F.
 Ischiaticum. F.
 Mamillare. B.
 Pleuriticum. F.
 De pyrethro F.
 Roborans. F.
 Smecticum. B.
 Ad strumas. B.
 Ad strumas. Bar.
 R^x Emplast. de ranis cum
 mercur. ʒss. galban. ʒij.
 sacchar. saturni sal. vo-
 lat. ammoniac. ana ʒss.
 ol. rut. q. f. M. f. Em-
 plast.
 Emulsio asthmatica. F.
 Brunneri. F.
 Pæoniata. B.
 Stryptica. F.
 Enema acre. Bo.
 R^x Pulp. colocynth. ʒss.
 fol. tabac. ʒiiss. coq. in
 aq. font. q. f. ad ʒx.

admisce sal. gem. ʒij. M.
 f. Enema.
 Enema amar. F.
 Apoplecticum. F.
 Balsamicum. F.
 Emollien. G. *Art.*
 735
 Febrifugum. F.
 Hystericum. F.
 E quatuor oleis. F.
 Terebinthinatum. F.
 Ad tormina. F.
 De verbasco. F.
 Ens veneris. B.
 Epithema de calce. F.
 De sacchar. Saturni. F.
 Saponocum. F.
 Stomachicum. F.
 Expressio asthmatica. F.
 Diuretica. W.
 R^x Milleped. viv. tinct. sal.
 tart. ana ʒij. bruse them
 together, and make a
 strong Expression, the
 Dose gr. 40. or 50.
 Expressio milleped. simpl.
 F.
 Ictérica. F.
 Ad Pertussim. F.
 Scorbutica calida. F.
 Temperata. F.
 Extractum pectorale. F.
 F.
 Flores salis armoniac. B.

Fotus

Fotus agringens. F.
 Fotus ad calculum. G. Art.
 735
 Ad hæmorrhaid. dolo-
 rem. F.
 Ac fluxum immodi-
 cum. F.
 Lateralis. F.
 Prodagricus. F.
 Stomachicus. F.
 Ad Tympanitidem. F.
 Spirituosus. F.

G.

Galbanetum Sennerti. B.
 Gargarisma anginosum. F.
 Commune. F.
 Contra foetorem. F.
 Myrrhisatum. 1. 2. F.
 Ad pituitam. F.
 Prunellorum. F.
 In variolis. S. Art. 134
 Variolosum. M. Art.
 139
 Variolosum. F.
 Pro uvula. F.

H.

Hauftus diaphoreticus. F.
 Diureticus acidus. F.
 Contra fluorem. F.
 Hydragogus. F.
 Japonicus. F.

Hauftus Pleuriticus.
 R^x Ol. Sem. lini frig. ex-
 press. ʒijss. sperm. ceti ʒij.
 ol. nuc. mosch. gt. ij. aq.
 cinnam. hord. syr. papav.
 errat. ana ʒvj. m. f. haust.
 quam calidissime fumen-
 dus.
 Hauftus saponaceus. F.
 Saturninus. F.

Infusum cephalicum. F.
 Chalybeatum amarum.
 Art. 48

Cephalicum. F.

Fracaftorij.

R^x Therica. Andromach. ʒij.
 Diascord. ʒss. cochinel.
 ʒss. Aq. lact. alex. ʒvj.
 infuse them close and
 hot for a quarter of an
 Hour, to the Liquor
 strained, add aq. cin. fort.
 syr. cydon. ana ʒj. M.

Infusum traumaticum. F.
 Injectio ad gonorrhœam. E.
 R^x Aq. calc. viv. ʒiv. mercur.
 dulc. ʒss. sacchar. saturni.
 ʒj. let the Liquor poured
 off be kept for an In-
 jection.

Julapium moschatum. F.

Stomachicum. F.

Lac

L.
Lac sublimatum.
R. Aq. calq. viv. ℥iv. mer-
curi sublimato corrosiv.
gr. xij. dissolve it in a
Glass, with a gentle heat.
The Quantity of the
Sublimate may be in-
creased or diminished as
there is occasion.

Lac Virginal. P. L.

Linimentum anodynum. R.

Art. 236

Paraliticum. F.

Pleuriticum. F.

Pforicum. B.

Polioch Myrrhisat. F.

Ad raucedinem. F.

Rubrum. F.

Viride. F.

Vitellinum. F.

Lotio Lanfranci. Art. 984

M.

M.

M.

M.

M.

M.

M.

M.

M.

M.

M.

M.

M.

M.

M.

M.

M.

Ecphractica. F.

Expectorans. F.

Simplex Paracelsi.

Art. 78

Stomachica. F.

N.

N.

N.

N.

N.

N.

N.

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N.

Nitrum Saturnisatum. B.

Nodulus Hystericus. B.

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Ol. ranarum. B.

Oxymel asthmaticum. F.

P.

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P.

Phænigmus. Mu. Art. 934

Pil. Balsamic. M.

R.

R.

R.

R.

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Phænigmus. Mu. Art. 934

Pil. Balsamic. M.

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Phænigmus. Mu. Art. 934

Pil. Balsamic. M.

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Phænigmus. Mu. Art. 934

Pil. Balsamic. M.

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Phænigmus. Mu. Art. 934

Pil. Balsamic. M.

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Phænigmus. Mu. Art. 934

Pil. Balsamic. M.

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Phænigmus. Mu. Art. 934

Pil. Balsamic. M.

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Phænigmus. Mu. Art. 934

Pil. Balsamic. M.

R.

Diuretick. F.
 Pil. Hydragog. F.
 Hydropic. Bontij.
Art. 825
 Hysterick. F.
 Pil. volatiles.
 R^x Sal. volat. CC. vel. ammoniac. ʒij. gum. ammon. ʒj. extract. croc. pulv. carn. viper. ana ʒj. balsam. peruv. q. f. m. f. pil.
 Pulv. diureticus. G.
Art. 735
 Ad guttetam. B.
 Hæmoptoicus. F.
 Pleuriticus. B.
 Uvularis. F. and B.

S.

Semicupium Hildani.
Art. 988
 R^x Rad. & fol. alth. rad. & fol. malv. rad. fœnic. apij, petroselin. eryng. marin. ana ʒij. [rad. rapar. ʒij.] herb. parietar. violar. veron. flor. cham. melilot. genist. ana mj. sem. lini. fœnugr. ana ʒj. petroselin. anis. genist. fœnic. ana ʒij. coq. in q. f. aq. font. pro semicupio.
 Stypticum regis. B.
 Succī antiscorbutici.
 VOL. II.

R^x Fol. cochlear. hortens. beccabung. nasturt. aquat. ana p. æ. bruise them together and press out the Juice to ʒij. then add White Wine or Rhenish ʒj. aq. raphan. comp. succ. aurant. acid. ana ʒss. m. The Dose ʒij. twice a Day, with or without a little Sugar.
 Suffitus ad catarrhum. F.
 Syrupus de peto. B.
 Vermifugus. B.

T.

Tabellæ domestic. S. *Art. 488*
 Tabellæ embryonum. B.
 Tinctura antiphthifica. F.
 Bezoartica. B.
 Tinctura cantharidum. G.
 R^x Pulv. cantharid. ʒj. sp. nitr. fortissim. ʒij. digest them together twenty four Hours, so the Cantharides will be quite dissolved, and the Liquor will be red, to this add sp. vin. ʒvj. digest them together, the longer the better; afterwards filtrate the Tincture, and keep it for use. The Dose from
 T xij.

xij. to xl. Drops twice a
Day in a Draught of
White Wine.

Tinctura epileptic. F.

Gum. iaccæ. F.

U.

Vapor ad anginam. F.

Vinum chalybeatum. F. and

P. L.

Vinum hydropicum. F.

Viperinum. B.

Vitriolum mart. B.

Uuguentum digitale. B.

Hæmorrhoidale. F.

Pleuriticum. F.

Unguenta ad ulcera venerea.

Rx Mercur. præcip. rub. ʒij.

præcip. alb. ʒj. ol. tart.

per deliquium. ʒij. un-

guent pomat. ʒij. m.





A
SYLLABUS
OF THE
SYMPTOMS OF DISEASES,
OR,

The various Sufferings of the SICK, Enumerated and Reduced into a LIST ;

To the End that a Physician may with greater Ease be able to find out all Manner of Diseases, and their Causes, to look into them, and know them, and to be at once thoroughly Instructed.

No Body can be Ignorant of the Use of this Index.

A young Physician, who is not much versed in the Practice of Physick, should Examine his Patient very carefully, to find out all the Symptoms and Complaints, either by the Sick Person himself, or those that are about him. When that is done, he may look for the Symptoms in the Index, and consult the Book in the Places he is referr'd to ; and from thence form a Just and seldom fallible Judgment of the Nature of the Distempers, however Obscure and Complicate.

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	A.	Diseases.	Art.
	Bdomen swell'd, <i>see swelling of</i> the Abdomen	} <i>Droisy,</i> <i>of the Bladder</i>	801 815
Anger	}	<i>Diarrhæa</i> 624	
Anus falling down		<i>Hydrophobia</i> 445	
Anthrax, <i>see</i> Carbuncle	}	<i>Ascarides, Worms</i> 681	
		<i>Stone in the Bladder</i> 730	
Anxiety of the Heart	}	<i>The Plague</i> 170	
		<i>A burning Fever</i> 65	
		<i>A Hydrophobia</i> 445	
		<i>The Plague</i> 170	
		<i>Asthma</i> 554	
		<i>Green Sickness</i> 1392	
		<i>Eruptive Fever</i> 117	
		<i>Malignant Fever</i> 74	
Aphthæ	}	<i>Petechial Fever</i> 82	
		<i>Childbed Fever.</i> 1495	
Apoplexy slight	}	<i>Dysentry</i> 636	
		<i>Continual Fever</i> 37	
		<i>The hysterick Passion</i> 396	
Appetite lessen'd	}	<i>A spurious intermitting Fe-</i> <i>ver</i> 61	
		<i>A Phtisis</i> 522	
		<i>A Distemper of the Stomach</i> 662	
Appetite to unusual things	}	<i>Being with Child</i> 1421	
		<i>A disorder of the Stomach</i> 603	
		<i>The broad Worm</i> 678	
Appetite too great	}	<i>The Gout</i> 908	
		<i>A Disorder of the Stomach</i> 603	
Atrophy or wasting	}	<i>The Scurvy</i> 879	
		Belching	

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	B.	Diseases.	Art.
Belchings		{ <i>The Hysterick Passion</i>	399
		{ <i>Scurvy</i>	869
acid		{ <i>A Disease of the Stomach</i>	581
continual		<i>Nephritick</i>	708
insipid		<i>Asthma</i>	547
nidorose		{ <i>A Disorder of the Stomach</i>	583
of several Tastes		<i>The same</i>	584
of a rotten Smell		{ <i>Melancholy</i>	426
		{ <i>Poison</i>	1576
Belly swell'd, <i>see</i> swelling		{ <i>Ascites</i>	807
		{ <i>Empyema</i>	240
Belly griped, <i>see</i> gripes		<i>Worms</i>	683
Belly puff'd up, <i>see</i> Tensions of the Belly			
Belly's Tumour, <i>see</i> Tumour of the Belly			
Bladders, like burns		{ <i>Small Pox</i>	135
watry			146
miliar			143
ferose and yellowish		<i>A miliar Fever</i>	1497
Bloody Flux, <i>see</i> flux of Blood			
Bones, crackling		<i>Scurvy</i>	883
crooked		<i>Rickets</i>	1553
protuberating, <i>see</i>		{ <i>Rickets</i>	1553
Nodes and Tophi		{ <i>Spina Ventosa</i>	1286
Breathing difficult, <i>see</i> Dyspnoea		{ <i>Bastard Peripneumonia</i>	214
Breath, foetid		<i>After Birth retained</i>	1483
strong		<i>The Scurvy</i>	869
Breast with a Heaviness		<i>Empyema</i>	242
Brest's ill Conformation		{ <i>Asthma</i>	545
		{ <i>Phtthisis</i>	494
		<i>T 3</i>	Brest's

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Brest's great Oppression	{ Eruptive Fever	117
	{ Miliary Fever	1497
	{ Bastard Peripneumonia	216
crackling	Peripneumonia	216
Bubo in the Groin	Venereal Disease	961
Bubo's	{ A malignant Fever	77
	{ The Plague	171, 180

C.

Cachexy	Scurvy	869
Carbuncles	Plague	171, 181
Caries of the Bones	After the Small Pox	145
Caruncles in the Urethra	Venereal Disease	990
Catarrh	{ Slow Fever	69
	{ Phtisis	491
Cavities, or Pits after the Impression of the Fingers	{ Dropsy	801
	{ Oedema	1272
Cheeks red	Phtisis	494
Children slothful and dull	Rickets	1553
Cholera morbus	Intermitting Fever	37
Chylosis, <i>see</i> Looseness, Di- arrhæa	{ Celiac Passions	629
Chyle evacuated by Stool by Urine	Celiac Passion	629
	Diabetes	697
Circle blewish or redish un- der the Eye	{ Greek Sicknefs	1392
	{ Intermitting Fevers	34
Cold and Heat succeeding	{ Almost the beginning of all Fevers	102
	{ The Measels	123
Cold felt, on the Top of the Head	{ Hysterick Passion	396
	The Colick	646
	Hysterick Passion	402
in the Abdomen		
along the Back		

Colick

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Colick Pains	{ In the beginning of the Small Pox	137
	{ Intermitting Fever	37
	{ Remitting Fever	50
	{ In Labour	1452
	{ Stone in the Kidneys	739
Coagulation	{ Hysterick Passion	396
	{ Catalepsis	350, 351
Coma	{ Burning Fever	65, 114
	{ Eruptive Fever	118
Condyloma's about the Anus	{ Hæmorrhides	1259
	{ Lues Venerea	961
Consumption of the Body	Nervous Phtisis	513
Continual desires of making Water	{ Small Pox	137
	{ Stone in the Bladder	720
	{ Strangury	761
Contraction of the Parts	Tonick Convulsions	365
Convulsion	{ A burning Fever	65, 116
	{ Eruptive Fever	118
Convulsions in Infants	{ Breeding Teeth	1543
	{ Worms	1548
Convulsive Motions	{ Epilepsy	375, 379
	{ Poison	1576
	{ Distemper of the Stomach	581
Costiveness	{ The Gout	925
	{ Colick	643
	{ Iliack Passion	666
	{ Slow Fever	69
Coryza	{ Burning Fever	63
Cough small	{ Worms	683
	{ Measels	123

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
A Cough, with pain of the Head moist and long perpetually troublesome a great one troublesome and dry fierce in Infants dry and troublesome from the Stomach Crises of Fevers White Crust on the Blood	Hysterick Passion	396
	Slow Fever	69
	Pleuresy	212
	Scurvy	869
	Stomach Cough	485
	Bastard Peripneumonia	214
	Asthma	554
	Phtisis	491
	Asthma	554
	Eruptive Fever	118
D.	Dropsy	821
	Dropsy of the Breast	836, 837
	Convulsive Cough	1533
	Empyema	240
	Worms	1548
	Vomica of the Lungs	543
	A Cough	485
	Continual Fevers	58, 59, 91
	Pleuresy	228
	Rheumatism	854
D.	Chorea Sancti Viti	394
	Malignant Fever	77, 99
	Calenture	64
	Fever	32, 58, 65, 115
	Worms	683
	Madness	427
	Melancholy	427
	Hydrophobia	450
	Phrensy	245, 247
	Paraphrenitis	254
Diarrhæa		

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
	<i>Hysteric Passion</i>	396
	<i>Gout</i>	918
Diarrhæa,	<i>Phtisis</i>	497
	<i>Scurvy</i>	870
	<i>Small Pox</i>	132
consumptive	<i>Fever</i>	109
in Infants	<i>Breeding Teeth</i>	1543
	<i>Worms</i>	1548
with Stools of various Colours	<i>The Measels</i>	123
with oily Stools	<i>Diarrhæa</i>	619
	<i>Cholera morbus</i>	607
with Stools tormenting	<i>Dysentery</i>	631
	<i>Intermitting Fever</i>	37
Dysentery	<i>Remitting Fever</i>	50
	<i>Remitting Fever</i>	50
Dysury	<i>Ulcers of the Kidneys or Bladder</i>	720
Dyspnæa, or difficulty of Breathing.	<i>Dropsy</i>	801
	<i>Phrensy</i>	255
	<i>Bastard Peripneumonia</i>	214
E.		
Epileptick Fits	<i>Small Pox</i>	131
Erysipelatous Tumor	<i>Small Pox</i>	142
Exanthema, or Eruptions	<i>Plague</i>	170
	<i>Small Pox</i>	138
Excrements, whitish	<i>Cæliac Passion</i>	629
grisel or pale	<i>Jaundice</i>	843
of the colour of ashes		
light and windy	<i>Colick</i>	646
like cows dung		
green	<i>Gripes</i>	1523
oily	<i>Diarrhæa</i>	619
of various colour	<i>Measels</i>	123
		Ex-

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Excrements, cast out at the mouth	<i>Iliac Passion</i>	666
Extenuation of the fleshy Parts	<i>Atrophy</i>	1530
	<i>Phtisis</i>	494
	<i>Phtisis nervous</i>	513
Eyes hollow	<i>Empyema</i>	240
	<i>Phtisis</i>	493
Eyes, a horrid vision of them	<i>Poyson of Opium</i>	1636
running	<i>Measels</i>	123
serous defluxion of them	<i>Epiphora</i>	1068
heaviness of them	<i>Measels</i>	123
inflamed with tumor	<i>Ophthalmia</i>	1021
heat and pain		
unusual change of them	<i>Malignant Fever</i>	77
punctures of them	<i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
red	<i>Eruptive Fever</i>	117
shining	<i>Peripneumonia vera</i>	216
Eye-lids inversed	<i>Ectropium</i>	1018
oedematous	<i>Hydatis</i>	1001
heavy	<i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
swell'd	<i>Green Sickness</i>	1393
	<i>Measels</i>	123
itching and red	<i>Trachoma</i>	1009
livid	<i>Conception</i>	1420

F.

Face, full and florid in Infants	<i>Rickets</i>	1553
scabby in Infants	<i>Milky crust</i>	1561
turgid and little swell'd	<i>Fever</i>	96
pale	<i>The Green Sickness</i>	1392
red	<i>Burning Fever</i>	66
red and pale successively	<i>Worms</i>	1548
red and with pustles	<i>Gutta rosacea</i>	1143
	Face,	

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Face, red after eating	{ Nidoroſe crudity of the Stomach	584
Fainting	{ Hysterick Paſſion	402
	{ Syncope	571
Fauces pained and inflamed	Quincey	200
Falling down of the Guts	Rupture	1310
	{ Inflammation of a Bowel	62
Fever burning	{ Inflammation of the Stomach	258
	{ Catarrh	469
	{ Diabetes	695
Slow Fever	{ Empyema	240
	{ Cachexy	793
	{ Green Sickneſs	1392
Small Fever	{ Rheumatism	854, 857
Flyes and Hairs before the Eyes	{ Gutta Serena	1059, 1090
Fluctuation of water perceiv'd	{ in the Belly { Aſcites	809
	{ Breast { Dropsy of the Breast	801
	{ Womb { Dropsy of the Womb	1434
	{ Dysentery	636
	{ Hæmorrhoids	1263
Flux of Blood	{ Inflammation of the Pancreas	267
	{ Scurvy	1263
Flux of the Belly, ſee Diarrhæa		
Flux of the Waters too ſoon	Miſcarriage	1444
Furuncles	{ The Scurvy	869
	{ Small Pox	145

G.

Gangrene and Caries	After the Small Pox	145
Gestures various	Chorea ſancti viti	391
Globe ſeal't in the Abdomen	Hysterick Colick	661
	Gonorrhœa	

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Gonorrhœa , virulent	<i>Veneral Disease</i>	964
not virulent	<i>Catarrhal Gonorrhœa</i>	966
Gripes of the Belly	{ <i>Colick</i>	643
	{ <i>Dysentery</i>	631
	{ <i>Worms</i>	683
	{ <i>Scurvy</i>	877, 880
Grumbling of the Gutts , <i>see Belchings</i>	{ <i>Hysterick Passion</i>	400
Gums , bloody	{ <i>Scurvy</i>	869, 889, 892.
eroded		
relaxed	{ <i>Breeding Teeth</i>	1543
inflamed		
	{ <i>Parylis</i>	1235
H.		
Hæmoptoe , or spitting	{ <i>A particular Fever</i>	1096
Blood	{ <i>Phthisis</i>	533, 536
Hæmorrhagy at the Nose	{ <i>Burning Fever</i>	66
	{ <i>Continual Fever</i>	58
	{ <i>Particular Fever</i>	1096
	{ <i>Small Pox</i>	132
Hæmorrhoides	<i>Vomiting Blood</i>	596
Hair falling off	{ <i>Phthisis</i>	493
	{ <i>Poison</i>	1636
Head too big	{ <i>Dropsy of the Head</i>	832
	{ <i>Rickets</i>	1553
Heavyness, of the Head	<i>Catarrh</i>	469
about the Diaphragma	<i>Empyema</i>	240
of the Body	<i>Hydrophobia</i>	451
of the Breast	<i>Empyema</i>	242
Heat of the Loyns	<i>Diabetes</i>	695
Heart-burn	<i>Worms</i>	683
Hæctic heat	{ <i>Phthisis</i>	494
	{ <i>After the Small Pox</i>	145

Pungent

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Pungent Heat of the Loyns	<i>Nephritis</i>	708
Hemicranica	{ <i>Head-ake</i>	282
	{ <i>Intermitting Fever</i>	37
	{ <i>Colick</i>	649
	{ <i>Worms</i>	683
Hoarseness	{ <i>Suffocative Catarrh</i>	479
	{ <i>Slow Fever</i>	69
	{ <i>Lues Venerea or Pox</i>	961
	{ <i>Suffocative Catarrh</i>	482
clangous or sharp	{ <i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
	{ <i>Small Pox</i>	155
	{ <i>Miscarriage</i>	1441
Horripilation, or Shivering	{ <i>In the beginning of almost all Fevers</i>	20
Humours wasting	<i>Coliquative Fever</i>	73
Hypochondria, distended	{ <i>Hysteric Passion</i>	399
	{ <i>Colick</i>	646
oppressed and streight	{ <i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
	{ <i>Phtisis</i>	522

I.

Jaundice	{ <i>Collick</i>	646, 841
	{ <i>In Women with Child</i>	846
Imposthume of the Ears	<i>Pleurisy</i>	228
Imposthume, or Empyema	<i>Dropsy of the Breast</i>	836
Indigestion	{ <i>Melancholy</i>	426
	{ <i>Distemper of the Stomach</i>	579
Inflammation of the Prepu- tium	{ <i>Venereal Disease</i>	961
Inflation about the Heart	<i>Melancholy</i>	426
Ischury	{ <i>Stone of the Kidney, or Bladder</i>	752
	{ <i>Indisposition of the Blood</i>	756

Itching,

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Itching, of the Hands and Feet, with heat and redness	} <i>Pernio</i> <i>Ascarides</i> } <i>Faundice</i> <i>Psora</i>	1250
of the Anus		681
of the whole Body		840 1181

L.

Lamenefs like Fools	<i>Chorea S^{ci} Viti</i>	391
	} <i>Hypochondriac Affection</i> <i>Gout in the Stomach</i> <i>English Sweat</i> <i>Syncope, or Swooning</i>	400
Languishing great		916
		194
		571
Lassitude, <i>see</i> Weariness		
Laxity, or softness of Flesh in Children	} <i>Rickets</i>	1553
Lips, swelled and Blackish		1576
Lipyrria	<i>Poison</i> <i>Fever</i>	104
Liquors drank coming out at the Nostrils	} <i>Quinzy</i>	200
Lividness of the Countenance		200
Livid Spots, on the Superfices of the Blood	} <i>Venereal Disease</i>	962
Lochia, discharged by other Passages		1482
like a cadaverous Smell	<i>After-birth retained</i>	1483
Loss of Appetite	} <i>Phtisis</i> <i>Distemper of the Stomach</i> <i>Colick</i> <i>Worms</i>	522
		602
		649
Loss of Speech		683
Looseness, <i>see</i> Diarrhæa		
Love, <i>disparing hungs on a</i>	<i>Nervous Phtisis</i>	518
Lying down on one Side	<i>Empyema</i>	240

Lying,

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Lying, on the distemper'd Side on the opposite Side	<i>Pleurisy</i>	224

M.

Memory weak	<i>Apoplexy</i>	314
	<i>Palsy</i>	336
Menfes stopp'd	<i>Conception</i>	1420
	<i>Womb inflated</i>	1429
Milk in the Breasts	<i>With Child</i>	1420
A Sort of Milk not true	<i>Mole</i>	1487
Mind depraved	<i>Chorea Sti Viti</i>	394
Motion of the Hand and Feet deprived	<i>Colica Pictonum</i>	655
Motion of Objects seeming undulating	<i>Vertigo</i>	303
in the lower Belly	<i>Hysteric Affection</i>	287
gentle and orderly in the Womb	<i>Conception</i>	1420
gentle and palpitating	<i>Mole</i>	1416
Mouth distorted	<i>Spasmus Cynicus</i>	362
stinking	<i>Scorbutus</i>	889
itching	<i>Scorbutus</i>	869
	<i>Scorbutus</i>	885
	<i>Quinzy</i>	315
frothing	<i>Apoplexy</i>	379
	<i>Epilepsy</i>	200, 206

N.

Nails, black and yellow	<i>Poison</i>	1636
	<i>Empyema</i>	240
curved backwards	<i>Dropsy of the Breast</i>	836
	<i>Phthisis</i>	493

Nausea

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Nausea and Vomiting	<i>Costiveness</i>	611
	<i>Stone of the Kidneys</i>	739
	<i>Conception</i>	1421
	<i>Intermitting Fever</i>	34
Nephritick Pains	<i>Nephritis</i>	713
	<i>Hysterick Passion</i>	396
	<i>Gout</i>	920
	<i>Intermitting Fever</i>	37
Nodes, and Tophi	<i>Gout</i>	910
	<i>Venercal Disease</i>	961
Nodes, in the Wrists, and the Extremities of the Ribs.	<i>Rickets</i>	1553
	<i>Polypus of the Nostril</i>	1108
Excreescencies of the Nostrils, white, red, or livid		
Nostrils, itching	<i>Burning Fever</i>	66
scratching	<i>Worms</i>	1548
Numbness of the Leggs	<i>Stone in the Kidneys</i>	708

O.

Objects seem to turn round	<i>Vertigo</i>	303
Oedematous Habit of Body	<i>Anasarca</i>	799
	<i>Leucophlegmatia</i>	797
	<i>Nervous Phthisis</i>	513
Oedematous Tumours	<i>Scurvy</i>	858
	<i>After the small Pox</i>	145
Ophthalmia	<i>Intermitting Fever</i>	37
Oppression of the Breast	<i>Eruptive Fever</i>	117
Ozæna	<i>Lues Venerea, Pox</i>	961

Pain

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
	<i>Almost all Fevers</i>	34, 58
	<i>Hysteric Passion</i>	396
Pain, of the Head	<i>Costiveness</i>	611
	<i>English Sweat</i>	194
	<i>Worms</i>	683
	<i>The Gout</i>	908
of the Limbs	<i>Scurvy</i>	884
	<i>Rheumatism</i>	854
of the Head and Back	<i>Small Pox</i>	131
of the Head with a		
burning Heat and	<i>Head-ake</i>	280, 281
Sensation of Cold		
heavy periodical of the	<i>Head-ake</i>	280
Head	<i>Intermitting Fever</i>	37
pricking and heavy of	<i>Scurvy</i>	869
the Head		
of the Neck	<i>Burning Fever</i>	66
about the Region of	<i>Plague</i>	183
the Heart		
about the Pit of the	<i>Disease of the Stomach</i>	599
Heart		
about the Clavicle and	<i>Peripneumonia</i>	216
the Breasts		
considerable under the	<i>Inflammation of the Stomach</i>	258
bastard Ribbs		
pungent, burning, dart-		
ing, beating of the	<i>Gout</i>	918
Limbs		
obscure in the right	<i>Hepatitis</i>	268
Hypochondrium		
in the left Hypochon-	<i>Inflammation of the Spleen</i>	271
drium		
violent of the Intestines	<i>Colick</i>	643
throbbing of the In-	<i>Iliac Passion</i>	666
testines	<i>Inflammation</i>	261

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Pain, of the Intestines, tormenting in one Point	{ Colick	643
violent about the Navel		666
in the Bulb of the Eye	Phrensy	255
gentle in either Part of the Breast	{ Vomica pulmonum	443
pricking towards the Shoulder Blades		212, 216
in any Part of the Throat	{ Pleurisy	218
afflicting the middle of the Belly like a Girdle		644
of the Abdomen	Costiveness	611
violent about the Navel	{ Iliac Passion	666
under the Breast Bone		880
universal throbbing and darting	{ Petechial Fever	79, 112
erratick, seizing the external Habit of the Body		854, 857
nocturnal	Venereal Disease	961
like those in Labour	{ Intermittent Fever	37
erratick, especially in the Legs		1452
like Ulcers in the Throat	{ Scurvy	869
		118
	{ Eruptive Fever	131
		131
Pricking Pain of the Side	{ Small Pox	212
		37
	{ Intermittent Fever	58, 112
		34
Heavy Pain of the Loyns	{ Continual Fever	854
		854
Sluggish Pain of the Loyns	Whites	1413
		Pain

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Pain heavy and fixed about the Loyns	{ <i>Stone of the Kidneys</i> <i>Rheumatism</i>	728 854
dull of the upper Parts	{ <i>Distemper of the Pancreas</i>	596
on the Top of the Penis, itching and frequent Erection	{ <i>Stone in the Bladder</i>	730, 739, 743
Palate ulcerated	<i>Venereal Disease</i>	961
	{ <i>Green Sickness</i> <i>Hysterick Passion</i>	1399 396
Palpitation of the Heart	{ <i>Scurvy</i> <i>English Sweat</i> <i>Poison</i>	869 194 1576
Palſey	{ <i>Colica Pictonum</i> <i>Scurvy</i>	655 880
Parotides	<i>After the small Pox</i>	145
Periodical return of Symptoms	{ <i>Intermitting Fevers</i> <i>Remitting Fever</i>	34 49
Peripneumonia	<i>Gout</i>	919
Petechiæ; or Spots	{ <i>Petechial Fever</i> <i>Small Pox</i>	79, 80 140, 142
Phrenſy	{ <i>Burning Fever</i> <i>Continual Fever</i>	65 58
Pica	{ <i>Conception</i> <i>Distemper of the Stomach</i> <i>Intermitting Fever</i>	1421 603 37
Pleuritick Pains	{ <i>Remitting Fever</i> <i>Worms</i>	50 683
Prunella	<i>A Fever</i>	107
Præputium hot and painful	<i>Venereal Disease</i>	961
Pubes hot and Painful	{ <i>Inflammation of the Bladder</i>	717
Pulfation, in the Abdomen under the Stomach	<i>Colick</i> <i>Hysterick Passion</i>	646 400
Pulse, quick	<i>A Fever in general</i>	20
ſtrong constantly	<i>Idem</i>	32
	U 2	Pulse,

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Pulse, quick, weak, stagger- ing	} <i>Idem</i>	32
quick, unequal		
weak and Languid	<i>English Sweat</i>	194
hard	<i>Malignant Fever</i>	74
strong	<i>Pleurisy</i>	227
slow	<i>Apoplexy</i>	326
Pupil, narrow	<i>Scurvy</i>	886
black and larger	<i>Cataract</i>	1060
Purple colour under the	<i>Gutta serena</i>	1088
Concave of the Eyes	<i>Green Sickness</i>	1392
Pus, white, yellowish, drop- ping from the Eyes	<i>Scurvy</i>	889
Spitting viscid Pus	} <i>Fistula lacrymalis</i>	1083
Pustles white, leaving Crusts like Millet Seeds		
rising in Clusters	<i>Phtisis</i>	527
thick, painful, red	} <i>Herpes miliaris</i>	1162
with Inflammation,		
spreading broader	<i>Serpigo</i>	1160
yellow, with a dry Crust	} <i>Erysipelas</i>	1168
up and down the		
Body, especially on	} <i>Venereal Disease</i>	962
the Forehead and		
Chin	} <i>Herpes exedens</i>	1165
inflammatory, ulcera- ting the Parts		
many together, squa- mous, &c.	} <i>Impetigo</i>	1188
small, reddish, with		
hardness of the Skin,	} <i>Psora</i>	1180
and great itching		
redish	<i>Small Pox</i>	131
several on the Penis and	} <i>Venereal Disease</i>	961
else where		
like netling	<i>Sort of Erysipelas</i>	1168
		Pustle,

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Pustle, or rather Tubercle, sublivid, blackish, or white	<i>Epinyctis</i>	1237
R.		
Ratling in the Throat and Breast	<i>Quinzy</i>	200
	<i>Dysentery</i>	631
	<i>Intermitting Fever</i>	34
	<i>All Fevers</i>	20
Rigour, and Horror	<i>Plague</i>	183
	<i>Pleurisy</i>	212
	<i>Rheumatism</i>	854
returning by Fits	<i>Miscarriage</i>	1441
Universal restlessness	<i>Burning Fever</i>	65
	<i>Malignant Fever</i>	74
Redness of the Cheeks	<i>Phthisis</i>	494
Resolution of the nervous Parts	<i>Palsy</i>	332, 335
Respiration, thick, labori- ous and wheezing	<i>Asthma</i>	545, 554
such in Infants	<i>Asthma in Infants</i>	1533
	<i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
quick, thick, and heavy	<i>Bastard Peripneumonia</i>	214
	<i>After Birth retained</i>	1483
	<i>Small Pox</i>	155
thick	<i>Burning Fever</i>	65
	<i>Peripneumonia vera</i>	216

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Respiration difficult	<i>Quinzy</i>	206
	<i>Suffocative Catarrh</i>	479, 482
	<i>Hysterick Colick</i>	663
	<i>Dropfy</i>	801
	<i>Dropfy of the Breast</i>	837
	<i>Faundice</i>	840
	<i>Bastard Peripneumonia</i>	216,
		242
	<i>Phrensy</i>	255
	<i>Rickets</i>	1553
Rheumatick Pains	<i>Scurvy</i>	869
	<i>Vomica of the Lungs</i>	541, 543
	<i>Remitting Fever</i>	50
	<i>Venereal Disease</i>	961
	<i>Scurvy</i>	869
S.		
Saliva, plentiful froathy	<i>Worms</i>	1548
	<i>Diabetes</i>	703
Salivation	<i>Continual Fever</i>	61
	<i>Phthisis</i>	495
	<i>Scurvy</i>	869
	<i>Small Pox</i>	132
Sardonick laughter	<i>Melancholy</i>	434
Scab, wild and inveterate with tubercles, soft and without Pain	<i>Leprosy</i>	1191
Scotomy, or dimness of Sight	<i>Apoplexy</i>	314
Great Sickness at Stomach	<i>The Gout</i>	911
	<i>Distemper of the Stomach</i>	581
Sickness, the greatest of the Ventricle	<i>The English Sweat</i>	197
Sight dull	<i>Cataract beginning</i>	1085
	<i>Burning Fever</i>	66
		Sight

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Sight lost	{ Catarrh	1054
	{ Gutta Serena	1088
dull and obfuscated	{ Poison	1576
	{ Opium	1596
Skin dry	{ Burning Fever	65
	{ Jaundice	840
Skin yellow	{ Cachexy	794
	{ Jaundice	840
Sleepiness	{ Measles	123
	{ Small Pox	131
Slothfulness	{ Green Sickness	1393
	{ Jaundice	840
	{ Fever	28
Smell Cadaverous	{ Gangrene	1385
	{ Signs of Death	28
Sneezing	Measles	123
Snorting:	Apoplexy	315
	{ Jaundice	843
Sorrowfulness	{ Diarrhæa	621
	{ Sorrow	843
	{ Nervous Phthisis	518
	{ Hysterick Passion	396
Spasms	{ Epilepsy	375
	{ Fever	116
	{ Catarrhus Suffocativus	476
Speech lost	{ Colick	649
	{ Worms	683
Spirits depress'd	{ Malignant Fever	74
	{ Miliary Fever	1497
	{ Burning Fever	66
Spitting of Blood	{ Peripneumonia	216
	{ Pleurisy	212
	{ Sort of Erysipelas rash	1168
Spots, or Efflorescencies	{ Malignant Fever	75
	{ Measles	123
	{ Small Pox	125
	U 4	Spots,

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Spots, confluent	Scarlet Fever	122
Spot, whitish in the Eye	Albugo	1049
Spots brown cutaneous	Ephelides	1150
livid on the Surface of the Blood	Venereal Disease	962
red like Flea Bites	Petechial Fever	80
	Measles	123
	Small Pox	125
red and broad	Scarlat Fever	120
red, big, round and distinct	Petechial Fever	86
yellowish and blackish	Petechial Fever	85, 86
	Plague	172
livid and palish	Petechial Fever	80, 86
	Small Pox	143
black, brown, livid	Poison	1636
	Plague	172
purple	Scurvy	869
	Small Pox	132
black, violet colour	Plague	172
	Small Pox	144
red and purple	Phthisis Scorbutica	527
	Scorbutus	869
like Lent Seeds, red or yellow on the Fore- head, Temples, &c.	Venereal Disease	961, 962
Spitting crude and glutinous Matter, with black Fila- ments	Asthma	548
Stiffness of the Back Bone or its inflexibility	Stone in the Kidneys	728
Stomach, heavy	Hydrophobia	445
burning hot	Gout	925
with violent and trou- blesome Pain	Heart-burn	600
heavy Pain	Disease of the Stomach	584
	Stomach,	

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Stomach, inflated	<i>Scurvy</i>	869
inflamed	<i>Asthma</i>	547
	<i>Scurvy</i>	869
with a gnawing and violent Pain	<i>Poison</i>	1576
	<i>Application of Vesicatories</i>	110
Strangury	<i>Nephritis</i>	713
	<i>Sand and sandy Settlement</i>	746
	<i>Scurvy</i>	869
Strength lost	<i>Faundice</i>	840
	<i>Malignant Fever</i>	174
	<i>Petechial Fever</i>	82
Strength lost suddenly	<i>Plague</i>	79
	<i>English Sweat</i>	194
	<i>Poison</i>	1576
Stupor, in general	<i>Poison</i>	1576
of the Arm or Foot	<i>Apoplexy</i>	314
of the Leg	<i>Nephritis</i>	708
	<i>Scurvy</i>	869
	<i>Quinzy</i>	200
Suffocation, threatning	<i>Asthma</i>	554
	<i>Suffocative Catarrh</i>	479
	<i>Falling down of the Uvula</i>	1133
Suppuration of the inward Ear	<i>Pleurisy</i>	228
	<i>Burning Fever</i>	66
Swallowing, difficult	<i>Quinzy</i>	200
	<i>Small Pox</i>	144
totally hindered	<i>Palsy of the Gullet</i>	343
	<i>Continual Fever</i>	58, 111
Sweats,	<i>Intermitting Fever</i>	34
	<i>Scurvy</i>	869
colliquative	<i>Phthisis</i>	499
	<i>Sweats,</i>	

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Sweats, plentiful	<i>Bilious Colick</i>	649
critical	<i>Fever</i>	91
glutinous	<i>Fever</i>	97
morbifick	<i>Soporose Distempers</i>	294
perpetual and plentiful	<i>English Sweat</i>	194
Swelling of the Abdomen	{ <i>Dropsy Ascites</i>	801
	{ <i>Dropsy Vesical</i>	815
of the Hypochondria	{ <i>Hysterick Passion</i>	399
	{ <i>Colick</i>	646
of the pit of the Heart	<i>Asthma</i>	547
of the Face, Abdomen	{ <i>Poison</i>	1576, 1590, &c.
and whole Body		
of the Jugular Veins	<i>Apoplexy</i>	325
of the Breasts	{ <i>Big with Child</i>	1420
	{ <i>Mole</i>	1426
	{ <i>Womb inflated</i>	1429
of the Feet	<i>Dropsy of the Breast</i>	836
of the Præputium	<i>Venereal Disease</i>	961
without change of Colour	{ <i>Flatulent Tumour</i>	1298
	{ <i>Ascites</i>	809
	{ <i>With Child</i>	1420
of the Belly	{ <i>Dropsy of the Ovarium</i>	1436
	{ <i>Mole</i>	1426
	{ <i>Tympanites</i>	827
	{ <i>Womb inflated</i>	1429
	{ <i>Worms</i>	689
Swelling sudden	{ <i>Fissure of the Skull</i>	1336
	{ <i>Poison</i>	1636
Syncope, or great languishing	{ <i>Ascarides</i>	681
	{ <i>Worms</i>	683
	{ <i>Poison</i>	1576

Sleep

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
	<i>Apoplexy</i>	315
	<i>Coma, Lethargus, Carus</i>	295, 296, 297
Sleep heavy	<i>Worms</i>	683
	<i>Plague</i>	179
	<i>English Sweat</i>	197
T.		
Taste, ungrateful and bitter	<i>Continual Fever</i>	58
rotten or putrid	<i>Empyema</i>	243
Tears involuntary	<i>Burning Fever</i>	66
	<i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
Teeth carious, being loose,	<i>Scurvy</i>	869
and the Gum bleeding		
gnawing of them	<i>Epilepsy</i>	379
	<i>Worms</i>	1548
Tendons leaping	<i>Continual Fever</i>	32
	<i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
	<i>Ascarides</i>	681
Tenesmus	<i>Stone in the Bladder</i>	730, 741
	<i>Dead Fœtus</i>	1411
	<i>Ulcer of the Bladder</i>	718
Tension of the Belly	<i>Scurvy</i>	869
Testes inflamed	<i>Venercal Disease</i>	961
Testes retracted	<i>Stone of the Kidney</i>	728
	<i>Nephritis</i>	708
Thickness, and scabby Tu-	<i>Elephantiasis</i>	1190
mour of the Skin, with		
wrinkles and chops, &c.	<i>Burning Fever</i>	65, 105
	<i>Continual Fever</i>	58
Thirst very great	<i>Diabetes</i>	695
	<i>Dropsy</i>	801
	<i>Poison</i>	1576
Thorax pained, all over	<i>Bastard Peripneumonia</i>	214
heavy	<i>Peripneumonia</i>	216
Tibia painful	<i>Scurvy</i>	880
	Tingling	

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
	<i>Venereal Disease</i>	961
	<i>Burning Fever</i>	66
Tingling of the Ears	<i>Spotted Fever</i>	83
	<i>Febris Puerperarum, or</i>	
	<i>Childbed-Fever</i>	1495
Tongue, white	<i>In the beginning of Fevers,</i>	
	<i>the Measles</i>	123
dry, yellow, black,	<i>Burning Fever</i>	65
parch'd up	<i>Spotted Fever</i>	83
	<i>Plague</i>	170
swelled	<i>Poison</i>	1576
rough	<i>Burning Fever</i>	65
	<i>Continual Fever</i>	58, 107
Tonsils tumify'd	<i>Quinzy</i>	200, 206
	<i>Scurvy</i>	869
	<i>Fever</i>	32
Tremblings	<i>Wrath</i>	358
	<i>Old Age</i>	358
	<i>After birth retained</i>	359
	<i>Poison</i>	1576
Tubercle, sharp and inflam-	<i>Carbunculus</i>	171
matory	<i>Furunculus</i>	1233
hard, livid and blackish	<i>Cancer</i>	1289
	<i>Ascites</i>	801
Tumor of the Abdomen	<i>Dropsy vesical</i>	815
	<i>Empyema</i>	240
of the Glands accumi-	<i>Phyma</i>	1239
nated		
whitish, cold without	<i>Oedema</i>	1272
Pain		
watry of the Head	<i>Hydrocephalus</i>	832
behind the Ear	<i>Parotis</i>	1243
fleshy and big in the	<i>Natta</i>	1308
Back		
of the whole Body	<i>Anasarca</i>	799
	Tumor,	

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Tumor, in the extremities of the Hands and Feet	<i>Paronychia</i>	1247, 1248
hard, without Pain,	<i>Scrophula</i>	1277
moveable without		
change of Colour	<i>Scirrhus</i>	1275
hard, livid, without		
Pain	<i>Cancer</i>	1289
hard, livid and blackish,		
pungent	<i>Hæmorroide</i>	1259
varicose in the Anus	<i>Phlegmone</i>	1226
with Inflammation and		
throbbing Pain	<i>Bubo</i>	1241
inflammatory in the		
Groin and Arm-pits	<i>Flatulent Tumor</i>	1298
giving easily way to		
pressure, and not	<i>Aneurisma</i>	1255
leaving any Impres-		
sion	<i>Talpa</i>	1305
soft without change of		
Colour, most com-	<i>Lupia</i>	1302
monly Pulsation		
soft and broad, betwixt	<i>Spina Ventosa</i>	1286
the Cranium and the		
Skin	<i>Inflammation of the Stomach</i>	258
soft in the Joints		
with a Protuberance	<i>Ganglion</i>	131
of the Bone		
about the Heart	<i>Hernia varicosa</i>	1270
of a Tendon without		
Pain	<i>Varix</i>	1257
varicose of the Sperma-		
tick Vessels	<i>Poison</i>	1576
from the relaxed Coat		
of the Veins	<i>Tumor,</i>	
of the Tongue		

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Tumor, oedematous of the Genitals	<i>Venereal Disease</i>	985
of the Legs, cold	<i>Dropſy</i>	809
	<i>Ascites</i>	809
	<i>Pregnancy</i>	1420
of the Belly	<i>Dropſy of the Ovarium</i>	1436
	<i>Mole</i>	1426
	<i>Tympanites</i>	827
	<i>Womb inflated</i>	1429
U.		
Vertigo	<i>Apoplexy</i>	314
	<i>Baſtard peripneumony</i>	214
	<i>Poiſon</i>	1576
Vibices	<i>Petechial Fever</i>	79.
Ulcers, ſinuous in the Can- thus of the Eye	<i>Fiſtula Lachrymalis</i>	1083
cancerous and callous	<i>Cancer</i>	1289
	<i>Lues Venerea</i>	961
corroſive	<i>Herpes exedens</i>	1165
	<i>Small Pox</i>	156
Voice, clangous	<i>Suffocative Catarrh</i>	479
	<i>Burning Fever</i>	65
	<i>Small Pox</i>	155
loſt	<i>Suffocative Catarrh</i>	482
	<i>Colick</i>	649
	<i>Worms</i>	683
	<i>Hysterick Paſſion</i>	396
	<i>Colick</i>	643
Vomiting	<i>Conception</i>	1421
	<i>Intermitting Fever</i>	37
	<i>Worms</i>	683
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	Vomiting,	

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Vomiting, enormous	{ Cholera morbus	607
	{ Plague	183
	{ Iliac Passion	668
bile and phlegm	{ Inflammation of the Kidneys	713
bloody	{ Distemper of the Pancreas	596
black Matter	Disease of the Stomach	596
Humours of different	{ Melancholy	426
Colours	{ Poison	1576
Excrements	Iliac Passion	666
Voracity, or too great an	{ Hypochondriack	408
Appetite	{ Disease of the Stomach	604
Urine, like sound Persons	Malignant Fever	74
	{ Infants Fever	776
white	{ Worms	776
	{ Small Pox	776
chilous	Diabetes	697
	{ Diabetes	698
copious	{ Hysterick Affection	777
	{ Asthma	549
	{ Hysterick Passion	777
	{ Asthma	549
	Cachexy	777, 793
	Green Sickness	777
watry, thin and pale	{ Colick, Nephritick, or Hy-	
	sterick	663
	Malignant Fever	777
	Nephritis	708
	Small Pox	137
thick and red	{ Gout	909
	{ Colick	644
	{ Scurvy	663
saffron colour'd	{ Jaundice	840
	{ Hypochondriack	779
	{ Scurvy	779
	Urine,	

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Art.	Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
787	Urine, bloody	{ Stone	787
787		{ Scurvy	787
663	sweet	Diabetes	663
843		{ Jaundice	843
781	black and green	{ Quartan Fever	781
781		{ Venemous Disease	781
66	black and thin	Burning Fever	66
761		Strangury	761
646		{ Bilious Colick	646
801	small quantity	{ Dropsy	801
137		{ Small Pox	137
708		{ Nephritis	708
695		{ Diabetes	695
784		{ Burning Fever	784
784	fat or oily	{ Colliquative Fever	784
784		{ Heftick Fever	784
784		{ Ulcer of the Kidneys	784
646		{ Bilious Colick	646
763		{ Dysury	763
961	burning hot	{ Lues Venerea, Pox	961
713		{ Inflammation of the Reins	713
718, 720		{ Ulcer in the Kidneys	718, 720
787		{ Empyema	787
787		{ Whites	787
787	purulent	{ Gonorrhœa	787
787		{ Pleurisy and Peripneumony	787
780		{ Gout	780
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708		{ Nephritis	708
214	redish	{ Bastard Peripneumonia	214
780		{ Scurvy	780
137		{ Small Pox	137
246	suddenly changed from thick to thin	{ Phrenitis	246
761	coming by drops	Strangury	761
		Urine,	

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Urine, suppressed	{ <i>Bilioſe Colick</i>	646
	{ <i>Iſchury</i>	752, &c.
	{ <i>Nephritis</i>	713
	{ <i>Poiſon</i>	1576
full of caruncles and filaments	{ <i>Ulcer in the Kidneys, or</i>	
	{ <i>Bladder</i>	718
ſcum ſwiming on it	{ <i>Hysterick Affection</i>	784
	{ <i>Phtifiſis</i>	784
matter thick, mucila- ginous	{ <i>Dyſurie</i>	763
	{ <i>Madneſs</i>	784
with bubbles and Froth	{ <i>Chronick Diſeaſe</i>	786
thick ſediment like Bran		
brick colour'd Sedi- ment	{ <i>Intermitting Fever</i>	37
	{ <i>Burning Fever</i>	66
bloody	{ <i>Bloody Urine</i>	767
	{ <i>Plague</i>	170
	{ <i>Small Pox</i>	132
	{ <i>Scurvy</i>	787

W.

Warts about the Anus	{ <i>Hæmorrhoides</i>	1248
	{ <i>Venereal Diſeaſe</i>	961
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Watry Tumors of the Head	{ <i>Dropsy of the Head</i>	832
	{ <i>Continual Fever</i>	58, 113
Watchings obſtinate	{ <i>Malignant Fever</i>	74
	{ <i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
	{ <i>Hydrophobia</i>	445
	{ <i>Madneſs</i>	438
	{ <i>Solitary Diſtemper</i>	289
	{ <i>Baſtard Peripneumonia</i>	216
	{ <i>Plague</i>	179

A SYLLABUS of SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Weariness	{ Catarrh	469
	{ Slow Fever	69
Weariness of the Limbs	Slow Fever	69
Spontaneous weariness, or lassitude	{ Jaundice	840
	{ Green Sickness	1393
	{ Whites	1412
	{ Scurvy	869
Weariness of the whole Body	{ Burning Fever	65
	{ Continual Fever	58
Weight in the Womb like a Stone	{ A Mole	1426
White Crust on the Blood	{ Pleurisy	228
	{ Rheumatism	854
Wind in the Stomach and Intestines	{ Hysterick Passion	402
	{ Scurvy	869
	{ Disease of the Stomach	588
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	{ Horrid Symptoms	686
Worms	{ Small Pox. An ill Omen.	





A N
I N D E X
O F
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<i>Afterbirth retained</i>	1483		
<i>Abbugo, or Leucoma</i>	1049		
<i>Amaurosis, or Gutta Serena</i>	1088		
<i>Anasarca</i>	799		
<i>Anchyloblepharon</i>	1013		
<i>Anchylops</i>	1083		
<i>Aneurism</i>	1251		
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<i>Anorexy</i>	602		
		<i>Anthracosis</i>	1039
		<i>Anxiety about the Heart</i>	599
		<i>Apepsy, or want of Appetite</i>	589
		<i>Aphthæ in grown Persons</i>	1136
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